The New-York Times.

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CHARLESTON.

Further Rebel Reports of the Bombardment of Sumter.

Advices to the Forenoon of the 9th.

The Attack Not Renewed up to that Time.

THE SINKING OF THE KEOKUK.

One of Capt. Ericsson's "Devils" Captured by the Rebels.

THE MONITORS STILL IN SIGHT.

A Renewal of the Attack Expected on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday is received. It gives the following further particulars of the attack on Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 8—8 P. M.

All is quiet, thus far, to-day.

The people and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight.

The *Keokuk* is certainly sunk.

The fighting between the iron-clads and our forts was chiefly at a distance of nine hundred yards.

The Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without coming within five hundred yards of our batteries.

The impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages.

Seven Monitors and the *Ironsides* are still off the harbor.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 8—10 o'clock P. M.

The latest official intelligence from the bar states that only two of the iron-clads have gone South, leaving seven remaining, besides the *Keokuk*, which lies sunk about one thousand yards from Morris Island.

The Yankee machine called the "Devil," designed for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashore and fallen into our hands.

All is quiet now.

The enemy is constantly signaling, but no renewal of the attack is anticipated before to-morrow.

The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 9.—10 o'clock A. M.

All is quiet this morning.

The Monitors are still in sight.

Yesterday evening many pieces of the *Keokuk's* furniture, with spy glass, &c., washed ashore on Morris Island beach.

Many of the articles were covered with clotted blood.

The impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter on board the *Keokuk* was terrible.

PREVIOUS REBEL TELEGRAMS.

The following are all the telegrams which have appeared in the Richmond papers, of dates anterior to the above:

BEAUREGARD'S REPORTS.

To Gen. S. Cooper: CHARLESTON, April 8, 1863.

Double turret Monitor so badly injured in conflict yesterday, sunk at 9 o'clock this morning. Chimney now to be seen sticking out of water.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 8—1:30 P. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Seven turreted iron-clads and the *Ironsides* are within the bar—twenty-two blockading vessels off the bar. The *Keokuk* is certainly sunk on the beach off Morris Island. No disposition is apparent to renew the conflict.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A private dispatch received by a member of the rebel Congress, says:

"The enemy has not come up to time; he appears satisfied for the present. The Charleston ladies seem to think the city safe. I never saw so many before on the Battery. One Monitor is just reported sunk, near Morris Island—supposed to be the *Keokuk*."

THE PRESS DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 7.

The attack commenced at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Four iron-clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet were engaged. Heavy firing took place from them and from Forts Sumter and Moultrie and Morris Island. The *Ironsides* was hit and run ashore, but got off and was carried out of range. The engagement was going on at 5½ P. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 7.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, nine Monitors and the frigate *Ironsides* crossed the bar and steamed in toward Fort Sumter. At 3 o'clock they opened fire at a distance of three thousand yards. Forts Sumter and Moultrie and the batteries at Sullivan's and Morris Islands replied with spirit. At 2½ o'clock the firing became very rapid and almost incessant, until 5, when it gradually diminished, and is now heard only at long intervals.

Their fire was concentrated upon Sumter. The *Ironsides* and the *Keokuk* withdrew from the contest at half-past 4 o'clock, apparently disabled. Fort Sumter is uninjured. The enemy's fire killed one man.

Intense excitement prevails in the city, but everybody is confident of our triumph. The Battery promenade is crowded with soldiers, viewing the fight.

Our iron-clads have gone out to take part in the *melee*. At this hour there is a lull in the firing.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 7.

There has been no firing since 5½ o'clock. It is certain that the *Keokuk* and *Ironsides* were badly injured. All the Monitors were frequently hit, with results unknown. Fort Sumter was the chief aim of all the iron-clads. Our casualties were as follows: One man killed and five men badly wounded in Sumter, and one gun dismounted in Moultrie, and one man wounded. The other batteries are not heard from.

So far our success is most gratifying. We expect a renewal of the attack at any moment. Occasional guns are now heard.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 8—10 A. M.

The enemy have made no renewal of the attack on Fort Sumter. An official dispatch just received from Fort Sumter announces that the *Montauk*—the most formidable of the Monitors, and possessing two turrets—has been sunk off Morris Island.

[The latest official dispatches indicate that the sunken Monitor is the *Keokuk*.]

PRELIMINARY ORDERS FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Late Charleston papers publish the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. CAROLINA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, April 5, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 77.—1. In case of a bombardment of the City of Charleston, should any hospital become untenable, medical officers in charge, and those attached to regiments, unless otherwise specially ordered, will repair forthwith to the temporary hospital established four miles from this city, next adjoining the building known as the Four-mile House, where they will convey all hospital property that can be removed, and with them attendants and nurses will report to the Surgeon in charge for duty.

2. Wounds will be dressed, and operations will be performed, as far as possible, on the field, and patients will be made as comfortable as circumstances will admit for transportation to hospitals in the interior.

3. Medical Inspectors are charged with the general supervision of the removal of the wounded by railroad to the hospitals at Somerville and Columbia.

By command. Gen. BEAUREGARD.
JOHN M. OTHEY, A. A. Gen.

General Order No. 58 of BEAUREGARD, dated Charleston, April 5, 1863, is in substance as follows:

"Field and company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men to fire at the fleet of the enemy, to hold their men in hand, and require each to single out his mark, fire by file to be avoided in the beginning of battle, and men kept in the ranks. Soldiers not to be allowed to quit the ranks even for the purpose of removing our own dead until the action has subsided, and then only by permission. The surest way way to protect our wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty is to win the victory. Quartermasters to make all necessary arrangements for immediate transportation of wounded from the field, and establish ambulance depot in the rear.

Before and immediately after battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must strictly account for their absence from the ranks. Any one quitting the ranks will be shot on the spot. Infirmary detachments will be detailed. These men must not loiter about the ambulance depots, but return promptly to the field as soon as possible.

Other sections contain special instructions to surgeons.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Reports of the Position of Affairs at Little Washington.

Failure of an Attempt to Reinforce General Foster.

The Steamer Louisiana Reported Sunk.

GEN. FOSTER REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 9th inst., is received. It contains the following particulars in regard to the siege of Little Washington, N. C.:

"We have news from Little Washington, N. C., as late as Sunday. Our troops have captured the Federal batteries at Hills, situated on the bank of Tar River, seven miles below the town, which position gives us an open field and a fair fight with the Yankee shipping.

Two Federal gunboats, followed by several large transports loaded with troops from Newbern to reinforce Little Washington, attempted to run the blockade at Hill's point on Friday, when they were fired upon by our batteries, and so badly damaged as to be forced to put back. They could not pass our guns, and at last accounts the Federals were landing troops below our works at Hill's Point.

In the attempt to go by our batteries, the steamer *Louisiana* was sunk by our guns.

There are about 2,000 negroes in Little Washington, which the Federals tried to get off, but failed in the attempt.

The Federals have refused to surrender, or allow the women and children to leave the place. It is presumed, therefore, that Gen. HILL will shell it."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Movements of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and Attorney-General Bates.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, April 11.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN and Attorney-General BATES, left Aquia Creek last night for Washington.

During his presence in camp, President LINCOLN reviewed the whole Army of the Potomac, including the cavalry and artillery.

But one opinion has been expressed in relation to the discipline and efficiency of Gen. HOOKER'S army, and this sentiment the President fully shares.

It is a significant fact that the dispatches from Charleston make no reference to the rebel loss in the recent conflict there. Had it been slight, this fact would probably have been noted.

The Fredericksburgh correspondence of the Richmond *Whig*, dated the 8th inst., says:

"All is quiet as usual to-day, except the firing of a salute of seventeen gus in the direction of the Potomac.

A report from the other side says that HOOKER'S Army continues greatly demoralized, and that fears are entertained for the safety of the Federal Army in the West."

The same correspondent says that the late Confederate success seems to cause great discouragement to the Federal troops.

Review of Three Army Corps by President Lincoln—An Impressive Sight—The Troops in Fine Condition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday Evening, April 8.

The review of the Third, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, by President LINCOLN, took place to-day. The weather was favorable, and the affair passed off with much *éclat* and enthusiasm.

At an early hour, long lines of soldiers began to emerge from the various encampments, scattering over hill and through dale, as far as the eye could reach, all directing their course to the broad undulating plain which stretches out in a northerly direction from headquarters. Major Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, and officers of lower grades, were decked out in their most elegant military trappings, while the privates presented that neat and tidy appearance which distinguishes the Union soldiers from the rebel crew, as well as from the conscript soldiery of Europe. On reaching the grounds the Sixth corps was posted in front of the old mansion, now occupied as Gen. SICKLES' quarters, extending from a small declivity on the right to lowlands on the left. The Third and Fourth corps were stationed nearer to the Rappahannock, and at right angles with each other. At 11 o'clock the "lancers," with their long spears, war flags and miniature banners, drew up in front of headquarters to escort the Presidential party and General commanding. Ten minutes later President LINCOLN appeared, wearing a black overcoat and the identical silk hat (so it seemed to us) which has graced his venerable head at every review, from "Bailey's Cross-Roads" up. Gen. HOOKER rode on the right, and Gen. BUTTERFIELD on the left of him; his son, a lad of 10 or 12 years of age, also accompanying him; next in order came the General's numerous Staff, followed by Mrs. LINCOLN, who rode in a plain vehicle drawn by four horses. An elderly gentleman sat by her side—two officers occupied the front seat. Proceeding at an easy pace, a salute of twenty-two guns was fired as the cavalcade neared the grounds occupied by the Sixth Corps. Gen. SEDGWICK, its commander, rode out to meet the President and General, the carriage containing Mrs. LINCOLN remaining stationary. The artillery belonging to the corps was first inspected, and then the divisions—the party riding in front and rear—after which they took position upon an elevated spot, and the various regiments filed in review before them. It was an impressive sight. The President of the United States sitting with head uncovered upon a beautiful black steed; his favorite General by his side, mounted upon a splendid white charger, Major and Brigadier-Generals in the rear, and the brave defenders of the Union filing past in front to the inspiring music of National airs.

First came the gallant NEWTON leading his division, who, though of Southern birth and associations, faltered not in allegiance when the hour of trial came. Next the brave and impetuous BROOKS, who, though not confirmed as Major-General, is none the less one in the opinion of his men. Following him was the polished HOWE, whose well-drilled soldiers bore testimony to the faithfulness of his discipline. The "Flying Division," composed of picked regiments, men who fought for the love of the thing, brought up the rear. In the absence of Gen. PRATT, (called away to Brooklyn on urgent business,) the Colonel of the Sixth Maine acted in his place.

The troops of the various divisions made a splendid appearance, which could not have been otherwise than most gratifying to the President and Gen. HOOKER. New regiments were interspersed with the Peninsula Veterans, whose bright, waving standards bore a striking contrast to the faded emblems of their comrades, torn, tattered and shattered by the iron hail of a dozen fierce conflicts.

The inspection of the Sixth Corps completed, Gen. HOOKER proceeded to review the Third and Fifth in a similar manner, after which the party returned to Headquarters. There were but few spectators present, owing to the fact of the officers and men being generally compelled to accompany their regiments on the review. There were doubtless many eye-witnesses of the scene from the heights on the opposite shore, where the rebels are hidden away. Conspicuous on the occasion was to be seen Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal of the army, mounted upon his favorite war-horse, (which carried him successfully through all the battles of the Mexican campaign,) his gray locks streaming in the wind, as he rode hither and thither directing movements. Much credit is due him for the good order and lack of confusion which marked the occasion.

The roads are drying up rapidly to-day. Two rebel cavalry men, who crossed the river below to visit their families in King George, and for other purposes, have been captured and brought in. J.

Another Review by the President—An Imposing Spectacle.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, April 9, 1863.

One of the grandest and most imposing military spectacles of modern times took place yesterday, in which President LINCOLN and the Commanding General of the army, accompanied by a large Staff, assisted; grand not alone in view of the number of troops present, but mainly because imposing in all that gives invincibility to the general appearance and movements of troops. It was a review of a portion of the Army of the Potomac.

The location selected for the display was upon the large undulating plateau two miles back from the Rappahannock River, and directly opposite Fredericksburgh, from the church steeples in which place, and from all the hills adjacent to that city, our forces could be distinctly seen by the rebels. This ground, during the last four months, has been entirely cleared of trees by the Union troops for fuel, and, consequently there was nothing to obstruct a full view of the whole field from any of the numerous moderate elevations of ground which in this vicinity rise one after another like large ocean waves. At an early hour in the morning the troops could be seen marching from their camps in different directions, and concentrating near the place selected for review. They were formed in three lines—each regiment in column by division closed *en masse*, field officers and colors to the front, and bands on the flank. The President, Gen. HOOKER, Staff, and escort—composed of RUSH'S lancers—arrived on the ground soon after 11 o'clock, when the review was at once proceeded with. The President and party rode down the front of each line, from right to left, and then the whole command passed in review in column by division. As the President rode along the lines, and as he approached the right of each regiment, the band commenced playing, arms were presented, officers saluted and the colors were dipped. When the President first reached the grounds, he was received with a salute of 21 guns. The artillery was the first body reviewed.

From an elevated position, where the eye could scan the whole field, the scene, while the troops were passing in review, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed. Everything seemed in harmony to produce this effect. The sky was overcast, and the subdued rays of the sun gave a sombre hue to the whole face of the country. This appearance was intensified doubtless by the peculiar color of the soil and the absence of all vegetation to relieve the picture; the steady tramp and measured tread of thousands of troops; the perfect silence that prevailed throughout the entire force, save and except the words of command that occasionally came through the air; the swelling music from hundreds of bands, the corps, division, brigade, national, State and regimental flags and guidons floating in the breeze; nearly all of them bearing marks of the deadly conflicts in which they have been carried; and some of them all in shreds from the effect of shot and shell, the men fully equipped and with knapsacks slung; the different movement of regiments in taking position to follow in the main channel to be reviewed; some marching forward well alligned; here a regiment wheeling, and there one making a turn; at one point marching to the right oblique, and another to the left oblique, others marching by the flank, and the numerous field and staff officers, were some of the prominent features that struck the observer. The absence, too, of a crowd of citizens on foot, such as one is accustomed to see at militia musters in time of peace; the determined, self-possessed bearing of the men, the decimated regiments, were also marked peculiarities of the scene. The President, upon noticing the ragged emblems of fierce struggles, and particularly the flag of the First Long Island Volunteers, the blue field of which was torn out by a shell at Fair Oaks, and the flag itself pierced by scores of bullets received in different battles, and the regiments reduced to mere skeletons, was visibly affected.

Military men by profession, who have served in and are familiar with most of the large armies of Europe, assert without hesitation that they never saw a more imposing or more gratifying military display. The troops composing this command for the most part, are veterans in the service. Some of the regiments have participated in as many as eighteen battles—on the Peninsula, under POPE, in Virginia, and under MCCLELLAN in Maryland, and they feel and act like soldiers, and treat war as a grim reality, an existing fact. Gen. HOOKER takes a great pride in the troops under his command, and he had reason to be proud of their conduct yesterday. They marched well and manifested a suppleness of limb hardly to have been expected from men who have been mud-bound for three months, and there was the most gratifying evidence of the strict discipline that prevails throughout this whole army. The rebels in and about Fredericksburgh, have been sorely puzzled of late to know what is going on in our lines, and crowds of them could be seen yesterday, taking a distant look at the review. They will be more puzzled still when this army meets them again in battle. The proceedings of the last few days have had a good effect upon the troops—it has created a rivalry to excel, and an *esprit du corps* to an extent never before felt by them. All dissatisfaction and despondency has disappeared, and they feel that they are invincible. P.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AND GLASGOW.

Important Debate in the English Parliament About the Alabama.

Speeches of the Solicitor-General, Lord Palmerston and Others.

A Stirring Speech from Mr. Bright on American Affairs.

Protests Against Ship-building for the Rebels.

Excitement About the Seizure of the Peterhoff.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Royal mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. MOODIE which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. ROSKELL, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 25th and from Queenstown on the 26th ult., also arrived yesterday morning.

The Cunard screw steamer *Corsica* was to leave Liverpool the same day as the *Africa*, for Halifax and New-York.

The Bremen steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ultimo.

The *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult.

THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA.

Highly Important Debate in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on March 27, Mr. W. E. FORSTER rose to ask the noble Viscount whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to the danger to our friendly relations with the United States, resulting from the fitting out in our ports of ships of war for the service of the self-styled Confederate States, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment act and of the policy of neutrality adopted by this country. Some persons, he said, most of whom were British subjects, were, in *defiance of the Queen's proclamation and the statutes of the realm, breaking the law, and were engaged in acts which placed the country in danger of being involved in war.* That was so notorious a fact that papers had been presented with regard to one of the most flagrant cases—the fitting out of the *Alabama*. The first question for consideration was, whether the Government had done all that they could to prevent these breaches of the law; and the second was, whether they were impressed with the necessity of doing their utmost to prevent them for the future. So great was the danger, that he thought the House ought not to separate for the holidays without obtaining from the Government an answer upon this point, more especially as to the future. With regard to the past, it would be more convenient if the discussion could be postponed, as additional light would be thrown upon it by the papers which had been asked for. Nevertheless, in the present state of feeling, both in this country and in America, he thought the Government ought at once verbally to give the explanation which the facts stated in the paper already published seemed to demand. On the 23d of last June, the American Minister wrote to Earl RUSSELL, and, after referring to the case of the *Oreto*, said:

"I am now under the painful necessity of apprising your Lordship that a new and still more powerful war-steamer is nearly ready for departure from the port of Liverpool on the same errand. This vessel has been built and launched from the dockyards of persons, one of whom is now sitting as a member of the House of Commons, and is fitting out for the especial and manifest object of carrying on hostilities by sea. It is about to be commanded by one of the insurgent agents, the same who sailed in the *Oreto*. The parties engaged in the enterprise are well known at Liverpool to be agents and officers of the insurgents in the United States." His statement was confirmed by the letter of the American Consul at Liverpool, who wrote "The evidence I have is entirely conclusive to my mind. * * * The foreman in Messrs. LAIRD'S yard says she is the sister to the gunboat the *Oreto*, and has been built for the same parties and the same purpose." The vessel was apparently built under circumstance which suggested concealment, for he added: "The strictest watch is kept over the vessel, no person except those immediately engaged upon her is admitted into the yard."

He went on to say how she was equipped and ended with a statement that, "when completed and armed she would be a most formidable and dangerous craft, and if not prevented from going to sea will do much mischief to our commerce. The persons engaged in her construction say that no better vessel of her class was ever built." This information was forwarded to the Foreign Office on the 23d of June, and was transmitted to the Customs' authorities, who replied that they could take no steps to prevent the departure of the vessel. He should like to know what steps the Customs' authorities took to find out the truth or falsehood of the American Consul, which was afterward so well justified by the result. On the 22d of July the American Minister again wrote to Earl RUSSELL, inclosing six depositions, which abundantly proved that the vessel was on the point of sailing as an armed vessel-of-war.

Mr. ROEBUCK—The honorable member says "armed." But was she armed? [Hear, hear.]

Mr. W. E. FORSTER—The evidence was that the vessel was to be built and fitted up as a fighting ship in all respects.

Mr. ROEBUCK—She had no guns.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER—No, but she was furnished with powder-canisters, and was fitted for the reception of guns. The depositions proved the connection of the agent of the Confederate Government, Capt. BULLOCK, with this vessel, as superintending her construction in Mr. LAIRD'S yard, while an old man-of-war's-man deposed to his having been enlisted by the agent of the Confederate States, Capt. BUTCHER, to sail in the vessel. This deponent joined the vessel in Messrs. LAIRD & Co.'s yard at Birkenhead, and he went on to say:

"The said vessel is a screw steamer of about 1,100 tons burden, as far as I can judge, and is built and fitted up as a fighting ship in all respects. She has a magazine, and shot and canister racks on deck, and is pierced for guns. * * * There are now about thirty hands on board her, who have been engaged to go out in her. Most of them are men who have previously served on board fighting ships. It is well known by the hands on board that the vessel is going out as a privateer for the Confederate Government, to act against the United States under a commission from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The next paper was the opinion of the hon. and learned member for Plymouth, (Mr. COLLIER,) which was given at the request of the American Government:

"I have perused the above affidavits, and I am of opinion that the Collector of Customs would be justified in detaining the vessel. Indeed, I should think it is his duty to detain her, and that if, after the application which has been made to him, supported by the evidence which has been laid before me, he allows the vessel to leave Liverpool, he will incur a heavy responsibility—a responsibility of which the Board of Customs, under whose direction he appears to be acting, must take their share. It appears difficult to make out a stronger case of infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter. It well deserves consideration whether, if the vessel be allowed to escape, the Federal Government would not have serious grounds of remonstrance."

That opinion was dated July 23, 1862, and its validity appeared to have been allowed by the Government, because Earl RUSSELL wrote that four or five days afterward he submitted it to the Law Officers of the Crown, and that he had telegraphed for the seizure of the vessel. Now, how was it that five days had elapsed after the receipt of this letter before any action was taken by the Government? Earl RUSSELL had been informed that the vessel was ready to sail, and he had the strongest grounds of suspicion that she was going out in the service of the Confederate States. The House ought also to know how it was that the Customs' authorities, whose duty it was to prevent the breach of the law, independently of the action of the Foreign Office and of the American Government, took no steps whatever in the matter. Writing to Mr. ADAMS on the 22d of September, Earl RUSSELL said:

"The report of the law officers was not received until the 29th of July, and on the same day a telegraphic message was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, stating that the vessel had sailed that morning. Instructions were then dispatched to Ireland to detain the vessel should she put into Queenstown, and similar instructions have been sent to the Governor of the Bahamas, in case of her visiting Nassau."

There was another question upon which, as he saw the Solicitor-General present, he should like to have information. As orders had been sent to detain the vessel if she visited Nassau, why was she not subsequently detained in Port Royal, where, after fighting the *Hatteras*, she took refuge for six days last January? It was certainly a curious coincidence that *the day on which the opinion of the law officers was received was the very day on which this vessel got away.* She left professedly on a pleasure excursion, and, notwithstanding the suspicion which attached to her, the Customs' authorities did not find out that this was her actual departure. She sailed out under the British flag, and in Angra Bay was joined by two other vessels, and was supplied with arms and stores. At the time it was said that she ceased to hoist the British and hoisted the Confederate flag; but had the Government attempted to find out whether she did make this change, for if she had not ceased to be a British ship she was, of course, still under British jurisdiction? She made good use of her time, for, up to the 16th September, she had captured and burnt ten vessels. She sailed under the British flag, and kept it hoisted till she was upon the point of seizing her prey, when she lowered it to give place to that of the Confederates. These proceedings gave rise to a great deal of feeling in America; and a protest was issued by a body of merchants in that country. In that protest they said that a large number of American ships had been captured by this vessel; that the cargoes of those ships had been plundered, and the crews subjected to brutal treatment. The protest further stated that the vessel which had committed those depredations had come from an English port; that, up to the time of the commission of the outrages complained of, she had been at no other but an English port; and that she sailed under the English flag, which she only exchanged for that of the rebels when within reach of her prey. Those merchants held that the British Government were responsible for the acts of this vessel. Now, he did not mean to say that our Government was responsible for them, [hear, hear;] but he was not astonished that American merchants should suppose that they were, considering that, with the exception of two or three officers, those who had charge of her were Englishmen, that she was manned by a British crew, that she used the British flag, and that she had been built by British builders, and contracted for by British agents. However, if the case was confined to the proceedings of the *Alabama*, he should not have brought it under the notice of the House. He had no wish to make a case against the country or the Government, but when it came to this, *that it was expected the Alabama would be followed by many other vessels of the same class, the matter became one which deeply affected our interests and our friendly relations with the United States.* [Hear, hear.] So early as the 30th of September last there was a letter from Mr. ADAMS, in which he said he had strong reasons to believe that other enterprises of the same kind were on foot in different ports of the United Kingdom. In the month of October, one month after the date of that letter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made several speeches in the North of England, in one of which he said that the Confederate States had an army, and in a very short time would have a navy. In the very same month there was a letter from the Secretary of the Confederate navy to the Confederate agent in this country, which stated that six iron-clad steamers had been contracted for. Why, that was a supply which the noble lord, the Secretary for the Admiralty, would jump at; and, from the fact stated in the official letter, it would seem that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's prophecy was to be followed by a speedy fulfilment. He did not mean to ask the Government to infringe upon the act of Parliament. What he did ask them to do *was to carry out the law*; and, if they found that the law was not sufficient for the purpose, he thought they ought to come down to that House and demand further powers. In doing so, they would only be following the example of the United States, which had demanded and obtained summary powers to be used in our favor. [A laugh and "Hear, hear."] He was not sure that they had waited for our request that they should take that course, or whether we had made any request of them; but, at the time of the rebellion in Canada, the United States Foreign Enlistment act not being found sufficient to prevent the transgression of the frontier between Canada and the United States, and the passage over that frontier of armed men, (which was precisely the same case as that of armed vessels proceeding to the United States from our shores,) *they passed a temporary act for two years, enlarging the powers of their Foreign Enlistment act.* He believed the Foreign Enlistment act of the two countries had been the same. Both prohibited the equipment of armed men or armed vessels; but, notwithstanding that, the United States passed a temporary Act enlarging the scope of the permanent enactment. In December, 1862, Earl RUSSELL wrote to Mr. ADAMS that the British Government was prepared to make an amendment in our law, with the view of rendering it more effectual to prevent the fitting out of vessels, if the United States would do the same thing at the same time; and, on the 14th of February last, writing to Lord LYONS, the noble earl said that, as regarded the equipment of vessels, Mr. ADAMS had stated that his Government was willing to listen to any proposition from our Government, but they did not see how their law could be improved; in reply to which he (Earl RUSSELL) had said our Government took the same view with respect to our law. It might now be alleged that the noble earl had made that statement because he had not been met by the United States Government; but it must be remembered that the latter Government had made the alteration to which he had just alluded under similar circumstances, only a few years ago. When we were engaged in the Russian war, we had blockaded the ports of Russia, in like manner as the United States now blockaded the Confederate ports, but at the same time there was considerable anxiety in this country lest persons in the United States should start privateers under the Russian flag. In consequence of that feeling, our ambassador and consuls in the United States did, what no doubt the American ambassador and the American consuls were now doing in this country—watched very narrowly everything that was going on. He believed it could be stated with confidence, that *notwithstanding the many strong temptations to American merchants to fit out vessels to prey on English commerce, not one privateer left the American ports to aid Russia during the war.* (Hear, hear.) He believed it had been supposed that a ship called the *General Admiral* was fitted out at that time in one of the American ports, for the purpose of assisting the Russian government; but Mr. WEBB, an extensive shipbuilder in America, had explained the circumstances connected with the vessel. He had received an order from the Russian government to build the *General Admiral* before the breaking out of the war, and, in 1853, he commenced the work. Shortly after that the war broke out between Russia and this country. Doubts arose as to the legality of continuing the work. The result was its suspension, and *the postponement of the fulfillment of the contract till after the restoration of peace.* A still more remarkable case related to the case of a ship in America, under circumstances very similar to the *Alabama* in this country. As soon as the American Government received information on the subject, they libeled the ship, detaining it under the charge of the Marshal until the British Consul was convinced that it was not intended for the service of Russia. There were some curious circumstances connected with the ship in question. It belonged to an eminent merchant of the name of Low, who suffered most by the depredations of the *Alabama*, and who was one of the largest contributors to the American fund for the relief of Lancashire distress. [Hear, hear.] On that occasion the Chamber of Commerce of New-York passed a resolution setting forth that it was the duty of the Government to maintain the neutrality laws of the country, and denouncing those who violated them as disturbers of the peace of the world. It was not, therefore, surprising, that indignation resolutions should now be passed in New-York on account of armed vessels leaving England to attack the American commerce. [Hear, hear.] He did not ask the Government to infringe upon the right of any British subject, but if the Custom-house officers at Liverpool had acted with the same diligence in the case of the *Alabama*, as the Americans acted in the case of the ship he had just mentioned, that vessel would never have gone out from this country. After all, they must consider what would have been their feelings in England if that had been done in America during the Russian war which was now being done in England. It appeared to him that the Custom-house authorities, whose business it was to see the law put in force, were acting in some respect in the wrong. *They seemed to suppose that it was not their business to put the law in force, but to wait for information from the Americans.* Upon this point they were mistaken. It was not a question of sympathy between North and South, but of obedience to British law. [Hear.] It might be said that the United States had so much to do that they would allow these things to pass with impunity. If that were so, England should, nevertheless, consider what a precedent it was making for the future, when this country might be a belligerent. In such a case, was it to be supposed that the United States would pursue toward England the same course of conduct as during the Crimean war? [Hear, hear.] In the present lamentable civil war in America this country had hitherto, under no little provocation, preserved neutrality, and he trusted that the Government would now do their utmost to prevent that neutrality being broken for the sake of private interests, and in order that money might be put into the pockets of a few shipowners and contractors. [Hear, hear.]

The Solicitor-General, after expressing surprise at the errors which were said to prevail in America with regard to the responsibility of the English Government for the acts of the *Alabama*, and attributing those errors to the persistent charges made in the dispatches and papers laid before Congress of the large exports of military and naval stores from this country, and of the supply of men and ships and money for the Confederates, proceeded as follows: The Government of the United States did not think it unworthy of them to charge us with a systematic breach of neutrality, and in supporting that accusation, to deny to England the application of those principles of international law which have been universally recognised throughout the world, and by no nation more fully and continually than by the United States. [Cheers.] In saying this I am not speaking without authority. On the 22d of November, 1862, the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed to Mr. SEWARD a statement to the effect that it would be a breach of neutrality on the part of the United States if the French expedition to Mexico were supplied from New-York or New-Orleans with stores, baggage-wagons, &c. On the 24th of November, Mr. SEWARD replied to that complaint, and quoted extracts from well-known authorities, laying down the traditional principles of policy of the United States on the subject. The first citation is from instructions to the Collectors of Customs, issued by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary to the Treasury, in Aug. 4, 1793:

"The purchasing and exporting from the United States, by way of merchandise, articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike instruments and stores, is free to all parties at war, and is not to be interfered with. If our own citizens undertake to carry them to any of these parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war authorize."

Well, have we not abandoned to the penalties of the law all ships of our country which have been found on the high seas carrying contraband of war. [Hear, hear.] On the 8th of July, 1842, Mr. WEBSTER wrote to Mr. THOMPSON:

"It is not the practice of nations to undertake to prohibit their own subjects from trafficking in articles contraband of war. Such trade is carried on at the risk of those engaged in it, under the liabilities and penalties prescribed by the law of nations or particular treaties."

In his instructions of the same date, Mr. WEBSTER further states:

"That if American merchants, in the way of commerce, had sold munitions of war to Texas, the Government of the United States, nevertheless, were not bound to prevent it, and could not have prevented it without a manifest departure from the principles of neutrality."

The following passage is from President PIERCE'S Message to Congress:

"The laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent Powers articles contraband of war, or take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation, and, although in so doing the individual exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the Government."

We have heard complaints of loans of money, as well as of the sale of munitions of war. The practice of the United States in that respect is set forth in a communication from Mr. WEBSTER to Mr. THOMPSON in 1841:

"As to advances, loans, or donations of money or goods made by individuals to the Government of Texas, or its citizens, the Mexican Government hardly needs to be informed that there is nothing unlawful in this, so long as Texas is at peace with the United States and that these are things which no Government undertakes to restrain."

I think the House will now see that the American mind has not appreciated, justly and truly, the specific value of the charges in regard to the *Alabama*, or the manner in which the acknowledged general principles of international law bear upon that and similar cases. We have, therefore, some reason to complain of, and certainly to regret, the course which the Government of the United States pursued. [Hear, hear.] It is highly necessary, in order that the bearing of this question on international law, and the mutual relations of our Government and the United States, may be properly understood, that we should in the first instance ascertain clearly what is the right of the latter in the case. We of course have the deepest interest in the maintenance of our own rights, and are determined to enforce them in accordance with the laws and constitutional principles of this country. Now the fact is that if we, for our own reason and in order to prevent the violation of our neutrality by other Governments, had not thought fit to pass the Foreign Enlistment act—an act which we have as much right to repeal as to pass, [hear, hear]—if we had not done that of our own will and pleasure, it would have been impossible for the Government of the United States, on their own principles, to treat the sale of ships-of-war as in any degree more unlawful than the sale of any other kinds of munitions of war. [Hear, hear.] I will prove that from their own authorities. They have a Foreign Enlistment act as well as ourselves, and their Judges, in deciding cases under it, have had occasion to state the principles of that particular law, and also of the general law which prevails between nations. In 1815 the case of the *Alerta* was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the decision on it it was stated:

"A neutral nation may, if so disposed, without a breach of her neutral character, grant permission to both belligerents to equip their vessels-of-war within her territory; but without such permission the subjects of such belligerent Powers have no right to equip vessels-of-war, or to increase or augment their force, either with arms or with men, within the territory of such neutral nation. Such unauthorized acts violate her sovereignty and her rights as a neutral. All captures made by means of such equipments are illegal in relation to such nation."

That is just the principle on which the Foreign Enlistment act is based. It was passed for the defence of our neutrality against any invasion of it by other Powers, and not in consequence of any obligation imposed upon us. [Hear, hear.] If, then, *à priori*, a ship or arms may be sold, unless the neutral State interferes to prevent it, what is the extent of the right which a foreign Government derives from the existence of the Foreign Enlistment act? Only this, that the foreign Government may appeal to the friendly spirit of the neutral State to enforce its own statute, according to its own principles of judicial administration. The United States Government have no right to complain if the act in question is enforced in the way in which English laws are usually enforced against English subjects—on evidence, and not on suspicion—[loud cheers;] on facts, and not on presumption; on conclusive testimony, and not on the mere accusations of a foreign Minister or his agents. [Cheers.] The act must be not only interpreted, but executed according to law. It can be put in operation only on such evidence as our own Government would deem sufficient to justify proceedings against any one. There is no comparison between the sale of a vessel-of-war by a neutral to a belligerent and such a case as that which happened lately in Brazil, where the property of British subjects was plundered on the shores of that country. That was a case in which, apart from local laws, international rights were infringed. But in the present instance the sale of a vessel-of-war is an offence purely because our own law has declared it to be so, and if any foreign Government have an interest in getting that law enforced, they must be content to have it done according to the ordinary modes of proceedure in this country. [Hear, hear.] It is a great mistake to suppose that the law was meant to prohibit all commercial dealings in ships-of-war with belligerent countries. It was not intended to do so. Two things must be proved in every case to render the transaction illegal—that there has been what the law regards as the fitting out, arming and equipment of a ship-of war, and that there was an intent that the ship should be employed in the service of a foreign belligerent. I am not going into an inquiry as to the construction of the act, but I may remind those who wish to get at the real truth of the matter of one or two points which have been decided by the Supreme Court of America, the highest tribunal in that country. The House will then see what may lawfully be done on the showing of the Americans themselves. There was a rather remarkable case, which occurred in 1822, and was decided by Judge STORY. The ship was called the *Independencia*. She was originally an American privateer, built and equipped for, and engaged in the war between the United States and Great Britain. After the peace she was converted into a brig and sold. In January, 1816, she was loaded with a cargo of munitions of war by her new owners, inhabitants of Baltimore, and being armed with twelve guns, constituting part of her original armament, she was sent from that port, under the command of CHAYTER, a native citizen of the United States, to Buenos Ayres, then at war with Spain. By the written instructions given to the supercargo on this voyage, he was authorized by the owners to sell the vessel to the Government of Buenos Ayres if he could obtain a suitable price. She arrived at Buenos Ayres, having committed no act of hostility, but sailing under the protection of the United States flag during the outward voyage. At Buenos Ayres she was sold, and soon afterwards, in May, 1816, assumed the flag and character of a public ship, and was understood by the crew to have been sold to the Government of Buenos Ayres; indeed, CHAYTER himself made known these facts to the crew, asserting that he had become a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and had received a commission to command the vessel as a national ship, and invited the crew to enlist in the same service, which the greater part of them did. From that time she was publicly and notoriously employed as a public ship-of-war of the Government of Buenos Ayres. What was the judgment of Justice STORY upon that part of the case? It was this:

"The question as to the original illegal armament and outfit of the *Independencia* may be dismissed in a few words. It is apparent that, though equipped as a vessel-of-war, she was sent to Buenos Ayres on a commercial adventure, contraband, indeed, but in no shape violating our laws or our national neutrality. If captured by a Spanish ship-of-war during the voyage she would have been justly condemned as good prize, and for being engaged in a traffic prohibited by the laws of nations. But there is nothing in our laws, or in the law of nations, that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels, as well as munitions of war, to foreign ports for sale. It is a commercial adventure which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which only exposes the persons engaged in it to the penalty of confiscation. Supposing, therefore, the voyage to have been for commercial purposes, and the sale at Buenos Ayres to have been a *bona fide* sale, (and there is nothing in the evidence before us to contradict it,) there is no pretence to say that the original outfit on the voyage was illegal, or that a capture made after the sale was, for that cause alone, invalid."

[Hear, hear.] I must trouble the House with one more American question. The case occurred in 1832, and the doctrine laid down was this:

> "The Collectors are not authorized to detain vessels, although manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart from the United States, unless circumstances render it probable that such vessels are intended to be employed by the owners to commit hostilities against some Power at peace with the United States."

[Hear, hear.] I do not deny that the United States are entitled to approach our Government, and to say, "You have laws, the violation of which will be injurious to us, and which you profess to desire in good faith to enforce. Here is a case as to which we can offer you evidence." Our Government always have been, and I have no doubt always will be, ready to attend to evidence furnished to them under such circumstances. But let not the House be misled as far as to suppose that there is an international ground of complaint merely because a ship-of-war with which the Confederate States may carry on their belligerent operations comes from this country. [Hear, hear.] A clear ground of complaint would exist if our Government themselves, directly or indirectly, were concerned in fitting out such a belligerent ship; but if it is merely a case of individuals doing that which would be lawful by international law in this country, if it were not for our Foreign Enlistment act—doing that which is only unlawful because there is a Foreign Enlistment act—then the whole extent of the right possessed by the United States is to ask us to administer our laws upon the same principles and in the same manner as we should administer them against our own subjects in a matter in which we were ourselves alone concerned. [Hear, hear.] So much I undertake to say our Government will always be ready to do; and *if the minds of the people of the United States could be relieved from the prejudice, the bias, the false impression produced by the continued representations of their Government that those things are unlawful and against international law which they know well not to be so,* [cheers,] I feel perfectly sure that no candid man in the United States could think that there has been a want of good faith on the part of our Government in anything which has occurred with respect to the *Alabama*. [Hear, hear.] My Honorable friend has said that the *Alabama* was not the first ship which had escaped from the country. That is true; there was the *Oreto*. What were the circumstances of that case? The *Oreto* was made the subject of due representation only before she left this country, because she sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of March clandestinely, as did the *Alabama*, and it was only on that same day that a conversation took place between Mr. Adams and Lord Russell, which might have led to her detention, if she had not gone. On the 18th of February the first and only information communicated to our Government was given by Mr. Adams. He stated a case which clearly called for inquiry. Accordingly, the Commissioners of Customs were directed to make an inquiry; they did so, and on the 22d of February, they reported that circumstances worthy of credit tended to show that the *Oreto* was going, or, at all events, was represented to be going, to Italy and not to America, and not a particle of evidence had been offered to the contrary. She was not fitted for the reception of guns, and had nothing on board but coals and ballast. There was consequently nothing to justify her detention—nothing but vague rumors and suspicions. No further representation was made, and the *Oreto* sailed on the 22d of March. What then happened? The circumstances of her departure, and the contemporaneous representation made by Mr. Adams to our Government, made it probable that she was really intended for the Confederate States, and that our Government had been imposed upon. Still, the case was not clear; there was nothing which a Court of law would have construed into a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act. Nevertheless, our Government immediately sent orders to Nassau, whither she was understood to have gone, and when she arrived there she was watched. Upon the appearance of a delivery of stores, which might be munitions of war into the *Oreto* while in our waters, although the case was doubtful, and it was questionable whether the evidence would prove sufficient, still, to show our good faith, we strained a point, and, acting upon some evidence, the *Oreto* was seized. What was the result? She was tried and acquitted, the evidence not being sufficient. [Hear, hear.] Did we show any want of good faith in that case? [Hear, hear.] With respect to the *Alabama*, the material facts may be shortly stated. On the 23d of June Mr. Adams first called the attention of our Government to the information he had received about the building of the *Alabama*. It had often been said before that there were many ships in preparation for the Confederate States, but no evidence had been produced in any case, except that of the *Oreto*; and, what is more, we now know that, in fact, there were no other ships. The *Oreto* and the *Alabama* appear to be the only ships of the class which have been built in this country, whatever may be going on now, which is another question. When they received the representation of Mr. Adams on the 23d of June, our Government took the proper and usual course; they directed the Commissioners of Customs to have the case inquired into. On the 1st of July the Commissioners made their report to Lord Russell; they said it was evident the ship was a ship of war, it was believed she was built for a foreign Government, but the builders would give no information about her destination, and the Commissioners had no other reliable source of information on that point. Were our Government wrong in not seizing the vessel then? The circumstances disclosed in the case tried before Justice Story were exactly the same as those which occurred in the case of the *Alabama*, and, in the absence of any further evidence, the seizure of that ship would have been altogether unwarrantable by law. [Hear, hear.] She might have been legitimately built for a foreign Government, and though a ship of war, she would have formed a legitimate article of merchandise even if meant for the Confederate States. Lord Russell, of course, communicated to Mr. Adams the result of the inquiry by the Commissioners of Customs, intimating that if Mr. Adams could furnish any evidence it would receive attention. The Government have been accused of unreasonable delay. Was there ever a more unfounded accusation? What time did Mr. Adams take to get his evidence? He should have been ready with it from the beginning. Lord Russell communicated with him on the 4th of July; 14 days passed away before he furnished any evidence whatever, and he did not complete his evidence till the 22d, on which day he produced two depositions. It was on the 22d that he transmitted his first series of depositions; he did not complete his evidence till the 24th, and the letter in which he sent them was not received till the 26th. So that he did not place the evidence on which he relied in the hands of the Government till the 26th of July. In the meantime he obtained the opinion of the honorable and learned member for Plymouth, who, on the 16th, stated his belief that there was a case of suspicion, but not enough to justify the detention of the vessel. When the evidence was completed it was laid before the honorable and learned gentleman, who, on the 23d, thought there was a case sufficient to warrant her detention. Upon that evidence, the legal advisers of the Government came to the same conclusion as the honorable and learned member. But I wish the House to understand, that in these depositions there was a great mass of hearsay evidence, which, taken by itself, could not form the basis of any action. Of the six depositions transmitted on the 22d of July, only one was good for anything at all, viz.: The evidence of a person named Passmore, which was sufficient to prove material facts. Two more were sent, corroborating Passmore, on the 24th, and were received by Earl Russell on the 26th—Mr. Adams having taken all that time to get his evidence ready. Now, what is the delay of which we are accused? The 26th was Saturday and the 27th Sunday. The complete evidence was not in the hands of Earl Russell till the 26th, and he told Mr. Adams on the 28th, that is, on the Monday, that the law officers of the Crown were consulted. He got their opinion on the 29th, the next day, and that very same day a telegraphic message was sent down to stop the ship. [Hear, hear.] Really, Sir, one is shocked at the perversion of mind [hear, hear,] which arises under, I admit, the most excusable circumstances; for the House will give me credit for sincerity when I say that no one makes more allowance than I do for the natural feeling of irritation on the part of the American nation. No one can be more anxious than I am that we should stand straight with them and they with us. But I must say that but for the perversion of mind, consequent on an irritable state of feeling, traceable to causes with which we can sympathize, I cannot conceive how any human being could say that the Government have not acted with the promptitude which they ought to have shown. [Cheers.] I might, indeed, perhaps, understand such a complaint if grounded on some such theory as this—that because the safeguards of liberty have been suspended under circumstances of civil war in the United States, therefore they should be suspended in this country too, [cheers,] and the officers of our Government should do illegal acts and violate the law on mere accusation and suspicion. My honorable friend referred to an example of the way in which the United States Government carried out their Foreign Enlistment act during our war with Russia. Now, far be it from me to say that that Government did not act in as perfect good faith towards us in that war as we have acted toward them in this; but, if the facts are examined, it will appear that they did nothing whatever in regard to that vessel which is not exactly parallel to what we did in the case of the *Alabama*. What were the dates in reference to my honorable friend's example? Information was given by the British Consul of the circumstances upon which he based his belief that that was a ship of war intended for the Russian service, on, I think, the 11th of October, 1855. That information was accompanied by evidence raising a *prima facie* case as to the ship being fitted out as a ship of war; but he spoke only of his belief as to the destination. [Hear, hear.] That may be the mode of proceeding there, but I cannot see, because in the United States you may be warranted in acting upon belief as to destination, that it necessarily follows the same should be the case in this country also. I can explain the reason why there should be a difference in the practice there; but let us now look at the dates. That evidence which was held to be sufficient for action was given to the United States Government at Washington on the 11th of October. They telegraphed immediately to the proper officer at New-York, where the ship was, and what was ordered to be done was not to give a clearance to the vessel. That order was made on the 13th. Did we give a clearance to the *Alabama*? She sailed without a clearance. We did not in any way facilitate her departure; it was only by an evasion and a stratagem, violating the laws of the port, that she slipped out. The vessel cited by my honorable friend was not ordered to be stopped till the 17th. So that the interval between the transmission of the evidence on the 22d of July and the 29th, when the order to stop the *Alabama* was given by Her Majesty's Government, is not longer than the interval between the 11th of October and the 17th in the American case adduced by my honorable friend.

Mr. Forster—Take the date of the first letter.

The Solicitor-General—That came to Her Majesty's Government without any evidence whatever—[hear, hear]—and I am sure my honorable friend is not one of those who think that without any evidence whatever we ought to have stopped the vessel. Even Mr. Adams himself did not think that. When invited to send in his evidence, he took sixteen days to furnish any part of it; it was not complete till the 26th, and the order of the Government was given on the 29th. [Hear, hear.] But, of course, we are not going to spell out this matter by hours and by days. It is enough to show that each of the two Governments acted with reasonable promptitude and dispatch; and there is not the least ground for believing that either Government supposed that in consequence of taking the moderate time they did the vessel would have escaped them. The United States Government appear to have a more convenient method than ours. Their Customs authorities have a Court always sitting ready to deal with such matters; but in this country the Customs authorities would have had to seize the ship on the responsibility of the Government; and it would be a direct violation of the law to do that, unless there was a justifiable cause for doing so. I cannot think there is any member of this House who seriously believes in his conscience that Her Majesty's Government did not act in good faith in this matter. Honorable gentlemen will scarcely say it was an unreasonable thing for them to take from Saturday till Tuesday to get the opinion of their responsible advisers on the evidence which the Customs authorities found to be insufficient at an earlier stage. My honorable friend asked what we propose to do as to other ships supposed to be building, and whether we hold that the Foreign Enlistment act is to be enforced only at the instance of a foreign Government. I have no hesitation in answering him. The Government by no means look upon that act as an act to be enforced only at the instance of a foreign Government. They are anxious to enforce it to the best of their power, but, of course, they must have legal grounds to proceed upon; and it will not do to tell us that six iron-clad ships are about to be built in this Kingdom, unless the Government have the means of knowing where they are to be built, by whom they are to be built, and also that they are to be built under such circumstances as will involve the parties in a violation of the law. We should be glad to receive from any quarter information on the subject; and I quite agree with my honorable friend that it would be well if the merchants of this country who may be invited to be parties to such acts, which are acts in violation of the law of their own country, and at the same time calculated, if not to involve the British Government in dangerous relations, at least to disturb the amicable intercourse between the two Powers—it would be well, I think, if gentlemen who may be invited to enter into undertakings of that description, whether for commercial or other objects, would reflect that it is the duty of merchants, as well as all other persons, to have some regard to the interests of their country and the interests of peace, and to have also some regard to the feelings of a foreign belligerent nation when the law of their own country is in accordance with its interests. Her Majesty's Government, I am sure, would without partiality follow out any clue they might possess in order to discover and prevent illegal practices; for they are undoubtedly anxious to put the law in force against any person really violating the law, and against whom they may be able to obtain legal evidence. And if our law is defective, it is for this House to consider whether it ought to be amended. If Her Majesty's Government thought it was so, they would be willing, in concert with the American Goverment, to consider how it might be amended. But they could not think it would be acting prudently or safely to come down to Parliament and propose an alteration in our law unless they had reason to believe that the American Government were prepared to take some steps to place their law also on the same basis. Moreover, whatever may be the good faith and intentions of any Government, without the cordial coöperation of its people it is impossible but that circumstances will from time to time arise when any law, however well devised, will be infringed or evaded. The case of our war with Russia has been quoted; but that is not the only war in which we have been liable to injury from a neutral State. The House recollects the insurrection in Canada, and what was done by citizens of the United States. [Hear, hear.] What was the efficiency of the steps then taken by the United States Government? I do not say they were unwilling. I am not entitled to assume that, but if they were willing they were not able to prevent such acts as the attempted invasion of Canada by the ship *Caroline*. [Hear, hear.] I do not remember to have heard that the persons on board of her received any punishment from the United States Government, and yet, undoubtedly, acts in violation of international law were committed, and the Government were not able to prevent them. [Hear, hear.] I need not refer to other cases—to the expedition of a person named Walker to Honduras—Loud cries of "Hear, hear"—and many similar instances. I do not cast blame upon the United States for these acts, but I only draw from them the inference that, in times of excitement, in times when the spirit of adventure and political enterprise is abroad, violations of international law will occur, which, with all the good intentions in the world, a Government may not be able to prevent. [Hear, hear.] What is alleged against us? What is the extent of the acts committed, even by individual subjects of this country, which can be considered contrary to international law or any law of our own? Why, the building of these two particular ships. But it was not till the *Alabama* reached the Azores that she received her stores, her captain, or her papers, and that she hoisted the Confederate flag. [Hear, hear.] It is not true that she departed from the shores of this country as a ship armed for war. [Hear, hear.] But, whatever may have been the guilt of particular persons, this, at all events, I will say, that we have reason to congratulate ourselves, *as far as Government is concerned, that our neutrality has been strict, impartial and honest from end to end* [cheers]; and, as far as our people are concerned, it is a matter of some congratulation that hitherto no instances but those two are proved to have occurred. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, I believe there have been a great many enlistments of British subjects into the service of the Federation. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The House will recollect a remarkable letter at the end of these papers in which Mr. Seward maintains that the act of a certain officer of the American Government, who had held out inducements to the seamen of a British steamer to enter the belligerent service of the United States, could not be very strongly complained of. Mr. Seward says: "They were needy, and, it seems to me, that they could well have complained of severity and harshness if, being disposed, they had been refused permission to enter into the service of the United States." [Cries of "Hear, hear."] Is that no violation of neutrality? [Cheers.] But we can make allowance for those things, and although fairly entitled to remind the Government of the United States that they did not respect our neutrality in all cases, yet we do not pretend to say that the amicable relations of the two countries need to be disturbed on that account. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend asked what explanation could be given of this, that though orders were sent to stop the ship at Queenstown, when she went to Port Royal, in Jamaica, she was not stopped. I do know the exact time when she was at Port Royal—I believe it was in January last. But I can appeal too high authority of the United States themselves for this fact, that although it may be true you may attach and confiscate a ship in a different port, yet it must be in the same course or voyage, and the offence is at an end, and is for all purgoses of action blotted out, when she has changed her ownership. [Hear, hear.] I do not know who there was at Port Royal to give instructions or to deal with the case, but this I do know, that, coming there in December or January last, at a time when she was the property of the Confederate States, it would have raised a very difficult question if she had been touched. [Hear, hear.] I have no reason at all to believe that if an opportunity had been offered proper means would not have been taken to consider and deal with the question, but it probably was found impossible to deal with the vessel, under the new circumstances, seeing that she had ceased to belong to British subjects, and had become the property of the Confederate States. I hope, then, the House will be satisfied that Her Majesty's Government are free from blame, and if what has been said to-night would only tend to remove the false impressions that may prevail on this question in the United States, so far from regretting the introduction of the subject by my honorable friend, I would look upon it as a matter for our congratulation. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. T. Baring said he had listened with great regret and with great surprise to the hon. and learned gentleman, because he *believed the tone of his speech was not likely to allay the feeling of irritation which existed in America on this subject.* He was quite sure the hon. and learned gentleman did not wish to increase the irritation, and that the Government were anxious to conciliate rather than to provoke. But when the hon. and learned gentleman founded his speech, not upon the application of legal principles to the particular circumstances which the hon. member for Bradford had brought before the House, but upon a series of charges against the American Government, charges about the *Caroline* and about Honduras—circumstances which really did not enter into the case—*his speech must rather damage our position than have any good effect.* [Hear.] The hon. and learned gentleman hoped that America would be brought to reason by his speech. He (Mr. Baring) was afraid that the United States would read that speech as an indictment against them for misconduct in times past. If ever there was a moment, if ever there was a question upon which every angry feeling ought to be eschewed, when that House and the Government ought to show the wisdom of forbearance, it was now when feeling had risen to such a height on the other side that nobody could predict what the consequences might be. He would ask the Government to consider whether the course they had pursued with respect to the *Alabama* was calculated to give confidence to the United States as to the friendly nature of our disposition. He was no lawyer, but he confessed he did not think the decision of Judge Story applied to this case. He said, "Here is a vessel that was sent to Buenos Ayres;" but had the *Alabama* ever gone into a Confederate port or ever been placed in the position to which the decision of Judge Story applied? [Hear, hear.] This was a most unfortunate case, because it led public opinion on the other side of the Atlantic to question very much the sincerity of our declarations of neutrality, and to believe that while we issued proclamations and had Foreign Enlistment acts in force we did not really wish to maintain the neutrality we professed. It was most unfortunate that such a feeling should exist. There had been a vast destruction of property, and great injury had been entailed upon British commerce. The high insurance which was rendered necessary was a great loss and heavy damage to British trade. And no one could tell where the feeling of animosity which had been engendered would rest. The House was aware that the President was already empowered to issue letters-of-marque, [hear, hear,] and, if those letters were issued, was there any one who could say that the most frequent collisions might not occur, and endanger the peace of the two nations? [Hear, hear.] We saw already the seizures of British vessels by the blockading squadron, originating, perhaps, in the feeling that we were not sincere in our professions. His honorable and learned friend had referred to what he represented to be parallel cases, but the fact of the Crown lawyers having advised the Goverment to put the Enlistment act in force against the *Alabama*, was an admission that the Government ought to have arrested that vessel. [Hear.] The question was, did the Goverment take proper precautions? He believed that on the 23d of June this matter was brought under the notice of the Government. The matter was then referred to the Customs' authorities, whose duty it appeared to be to carry the act into effect. Nearly a fortnight elapsed before the report of the Customs' authorities was received. *It was impossible to acquit the Government of undue delay in obtaining information, and those who represented the Government at Liverpool appeared to have shut their eyes to facts that were notorious.* [Hear, hear.] It was discreditable that there should be a law on the statute-book which an eminent counsel could declare to be nothing better than waste paper. It was equally unfortunate that the Government had been so tardy in their operations, and that with the fullest desire, as he believed, to maintain the law, they should yet be so badly represented by their officers that the Customs' authorities at Liverpool were not aware of what was going on. [Hear, hear.] He confessed that it was by no means his wish to accuse the Government, or to provoke a feeling of opposition to them, on this question. [Hear.]. His wish rather was that Her Majesty's Government should say something that would show the United States that they were anxious to guard against a recurrence of these events, and to prevent the construction, in this country, of vessels meant for destruction and not for fair fighting. Events such as had recently occurred could not fail to react unfavorably on the trade and commerce of this country, and might possibly involve the two countries in hostilities, which all must deplore and be anxious, if possible, to avoid. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bright, after remarking that the speech of the Solicitor-General was the sort of speech he would have made in a Court where he held a brief, read two letters containing details of captures by the *Florida*, and of preparations made by the Confederate Government for the building of other similar vessels, which, he contended, was just as notorious as the fitting out of the *Alabama*. He was satisfied that the speech of the Solicitor-General would give no greater satisfaction to very many persons in this country, than to very many in the United States. Our neutrality was a cold and unfriendly neutrality, or the Government would prevent the sailing of these vessels, which tended to peril our friendly relations with the United States.

Mr. Laird read accounts of the aid supplied to the Northern States from this country, observing that, if the Confederates had obtained here two unarmed ships, the North had obtained large quantities of arms and munitions of war; and he mentioned applications made to him for armed vessels on the part of the Northern Government, offering to place the original letters in the hands of the Speaker or of the First Minister of the Crown.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, in calling attention to the recent capture of the British steamship *Peterhoff*, gave the particulars of the capture in question, for which, he maintained, there was no ground whatever, the voyage being a *bona fide* and straightforward commercial transaction, the cargo containing nothing of the nature of contraband. Nevertheless, the vessel had been seized, violently and illegally, as he contended, by Commodore Wilkes, whose name was well known in connection with the outrage upon the *Trent*. After adverting to the proceedings in the American Prize Courts, he referred to an arrangement with the American Government of which Parliament had been left in ignorance, and which, he observed, had a bearing upon this transaction.

Mr. Crawford added a few facts to those stated by Mr. Fitzgerald to show that the voyage of the *Peterhoff* was *bona fide*—that there was nothing contraband in her cargo, and that she was proceeding to a legal port.

Viscount Palmerston then rose, and, after some remarks about Poland, said:

"In regard to the much more important practical question which has been raised by my honorable friend, the member for Bradford, I cannot but express some regret at the tone of his remarks, and still more at the tone taken by the honorable gentleman, the member for Birmingham. There is no use disguising it—that *whenever any political party, whether in or out of office, in the United States, finds itself in difficulty it raises a cry against England*—[cheers]—*as a means of creating what, in American language, is called political capital.* That is a course which we must very deeply regret, but so long as it is simply confined to their internal affairs, we can only hope—that being rather a *dangerous* game—it may not be carried further than they intend. [Hear.] But when a Government or a large party excite the passions of one nation against another, especially if there is no just cause, it is manifest that such a course has a great tendency to endanger the friendly relations existing between the two countries. We understand the object, and we do not feel that hesitation on the subject which we would otherwise have been justified in feeling; but if that cry is raised for the purpose of driving the Government of this country to take some course which may be contrary to the law of the country, or which may be contrary to the dignity of the country in the way of altering our laws for the purpose of pleasing another country, all that I can say is, that such a course is not likely to accomplish its purpose. Still, Sir, I very much regret the speech of my honorable friend the member for Bradford, and more particularly the speech of the honorable member for Birmingham, which are calculated to encourage that irritation which I think is totally unfounded on the part of the American people. I should hope that gentlemen bringing that question before the House would rather try to allay the irritation, instead of making out, as they endeavored to do, that the Americans have just cause to complain of the conduct of England and the English Government. With regard to the cause of the complaint, my honorable and learned friend, the Solicitor-General, in that admirable speech [cheers] which I listened to with the greatest delight, has demonstrated that *the Americans have no cause to complain.* He has shown that the British Government have done, upon representations made to them by the American Minister everything which the law of the country enabled them to do. Although I can very easily understand that in the United States, where, owing to the great irritation and animation produced by the civil war, men's minds have been led to forget in a great degree the obligations of law, they may not give that credit which is due to the arguments which we used—that he cannot go beyond what the law prescribes and authorizes; yet I think this House will see at least that the statement of my honorable and learned friend shows that *we have done with regard to the Foreign Enlistment act everything which the law enabled and authorized us to do.* Gentlemen have argued as if seizing a vessel were equivalent to the condemnation of a vessel. It was said, "Why did you not seize the *Alabama*? You were told that it was known or believed that she was engaged for warlike purposes on the part of the Confederate States." Well, in the first place, you cannot seize a vessel under the Foreign Enlistment act unless you have obtained evidence upon oath authorizing just suspicions. We did not obtain such evidence. The American Minister said, "I tell you this—I tell you that—I am sure of this—I am sure of that;" but when he was asked to produce the evidence upon oath, which was the only groundwork for proceeding, he says, "No; the information was given to the American Consul, and I cannot give you the evidence upon oath; but, nevertheless, you should act upon my assertions and suspicions, which I maintain are well founded." What would happen if you seized a vessel unjustly and without good grounds? There is a process of law to come afterward—[hear, hear]—and the Government would be condemned in heavy costs and damages. Are we going to undertake an illegal course which would lead to these consequences simply to please the agent of a foreign Government? We say that if there is any fault that fault is on the part of those who called upon us to do an act, but would not give us the groundwork upon which that act would have been justified. I, myself, have great doubts whether, if we had seized the *Alabama* in the condition in which she was, we should not have been exposed to considerable damages, because it was stated, and generally known, that she sailed from this country unarmed, apparently unfit for war, and that her armament, equipments and crew were afterward given to her in a foreign port. Therefore the probability is that, whatever suspicions there may have been—and well-founded, as the result proves—of her intended destination, circumstances would not have justified a Court of law in proceeding to take her from her owners and prevent her from quitting port. I can assure the House that Her Majesty's Government have no indisposition to enforce the conditions of the Foreign Enlistment act, whenever just cause may occur. The honorable gentleman, the member from Birmingham, reproaches us with exhibiting a cold and unfriendly neutrality. I don't know exactly what the meaning of such terms may be. They appear to me to be a contradiction—[laughter and "Hear"]—because if a neutrality is warm and friendly to the one party, it must be something very different toward the other—[laughter and cheers]—and ceases to be that which in common parlance is called neutrality between contending parties. Whether our neutrality is warm or cold, friendly or unfriendly, it is sincere and honest. [Cheers.] I can assure my honorable friend and the House that whenever it is in our power to enforce the provisions of that act, legally and according to justice, we shall not be found wanting in the performance of our duty. It is a great mistake to suppose that we can see with pleasure any transactions going on in this country which have a tendency to violate not only the letter but the spirit of the Foreign Enlistment act. [Hear.] It would have been much more agreeable to us if all those supplies, which have been so well enumerated by the honorable member for Birkenhead, which have been furnished so abundantly to the one party and so scantily to the other—[hear,]—it would have been much more agreeable to us if the whole of the United Kingdom had remained in a state of the most perfect neutrality between the two parties, as if no supplies of any kind had been furnished. But when we are so much reproached for not having acted upon suspicions, it is fair to say that so far as suspicions go we have been informed—it may be erroneous—that not only have arms gone to the Northern part of the United States, but that endeavors have been made in Ireland to enlist men to go and enlist in their army and navy. [Cheers.] And unquestionably a great many cases have arisen in North America of British subjects who had been seized, and with regard to whom attempts have been made to compel them to serve against their will in the war now raging between the contending parties. Now, Sir, feeling as we must do the greatest desire that the most friendly relations should continue to be maintained between this country and the United States, and regretting exceedingly that any circumstances of any kind should have created any irritation in the minds of the people of the Northern Union, I can only say that we cannot go beyond the law. The law is one which is very difficult of execution, and this is not the first time that that has been discovered. When the contest was raging in Spain between Don Carlos and Isabella, it was my duty—the British Government having taken part with the Queen of Spain—to prevent supplies of arms from reaching the Carlists from this country. I can assure the House that there were two or three ships fitting out on the Thames, which we knew perfectly well were intended to go in aid of Don Carlos, but it was impossible for us to obtain that information which would have enabled the Government successfully to seize them. All I can say is, that I do hope that those gentlemen who are warm advocates of the North—I am not now speaking in favor of one or the other—that those who make themselves in this House the advocates of the North, will use that influence to which they are entitled by the course they have taken to prove to their friends on the other side of the Atlantic that really the charges made against the British Government are not founded in reason or law, and to assure them that Her Majesty's Government will continue, as I contend they have done hitherto, to execute the law, whenever a case shall be brought before them, in regard to which they can safely act upon good and sufficient grounds. But there must be a deposition on oath. That deposition must be made as to facts that will stand examination before a court of law; and I say that to call upon us arbitrarily and capriciously to seize vessels with regard to which no great, convincing and proper proof can afterwards be established, would be urging this Government to adopt a course which will cast discredit upon them, and only lead to difficulties and certain embarrassment. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I can only say, therefore, that I *do trust that the people and the Government of the United States will believe that we are doing our best in any case to execute the laws, but that they will not imagine that the cry raised will induce us to come down to this House to alter the law.* We have had—I have had—[laugh er,] experience of those cries. But I think by the murmurs of gentlemen who are sitting on these benches that they would not be disposed, even if I were so, to concur in any proposition of the kind. [Hear, hear.]

After some further remarks by other speakers, the House adjourned for the Easter holidays, till April 13.

The Protest from the Manchester Emancipation Society.

The following petition was read and presented by Mr. Bright to the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 25:

TO THE HONORABLE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Union and Emancipation Society for the North of England respectfully showeth,—That the Union and Emancipation Society originated on the 31st of December last, at a meeting held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, at which at least 6,000 persons were present, and since then it has received the support of large public meetings held in various towns in the North of England. That the objects of this society are to spread sound information respecting the origin and causes of the unfortunate struggle now raging in America, to support the efforts being made by the United States to secure the entire abolition of negro slavery, and to ensure a practical neutrality on the part of England as between the two belligerents. That, having these objects in view, the attention of your petitioners has been directed to the building and fitting out of war ships for one of the belligerents, in violation of the Foreign Enlistment act and of the Queen's proclamation. That your petitioners have read the intercepted dispatches from the "so-styled" Confederate Government to their agents in Europe, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, establish, beyond doubt, an intention on the part of the said Government to contract for the building of war-ships in this country, and to connect certain of Her Majesty's subjects with these illegal transactions. That your petitioners are informed on reliable authority that, in pursuance of instructions in the said dispatches, some 40 war-ships are now being built in the United Kingdom which are really intended for the Confederate Government, although ostensibly they are being built for the Emperor of China, or some other equally unknown potentate. That your petitioners have heard with profound regret and deep sorrow that a ship called the *Alabama*, built by an English firm under similar circumstances, has, according to the most recent accounts, destroyed or captured, under circumstances of unusual atrocity, about 40 ships engaged in the peaceful pursuit of commerce. That the proceedings of the *Alabama* have given rise to a feeling of great irritation in the United States, and your petitioners fear that if more ships of the same character and for the same object are allowed to leave this country, this feeling will increase to such an extent as to jeopardize the peaceful relations of the two nations. That waiving, in the meantime, all question as to the morality of supplying armed assistance to people now in arms against the Government of their country for the avowed purpose of extending and perpetuating Slavery, and who have also avowed that "Slavery is the corner stone of their Constitution," your petitioners are of opinion that a war with the United States, arising out of the building and fitting out of these ships, would be a conflict in defence of our own dishonor, and in support of a breach of our own laws, and as such would be viewed with horror and disgust by the vast population of the North of England. That your petitioners are fully aware of the difficulties which surround this question; and although they are in possession of voluminious evidence tending to establish the facts complained of, they admit that they are not in a position to produce such evidence upon oath as will criminate the guilty parties. That whilst your petitioners recognize the principle that no man ought to be held guilty of a violation of the law excepting on the most clear and incontestible evidenc, they nevertheless submit that in all other supposed breaches of the criminal law of this country it is sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case in order to put the law in motion. That your petitioners believe that if Her Majesty's Government were to apply the same principle to the present case they would have no insuperable difficulty in obtaining such evidence as would enable them to vindicate the law and the honor of the nation. Your petitioners, therefore, having regard to the momentous interests at stake, would respectfully urge your honorable House to take such steps as shall induce Her Majesty's Government to make immediate inquiry into the alleged facts, and by prompt action to stop the sailing of any more war-ships intended for the so-styled Confederate Government. And your petitioners will ever pray.

On behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, President.
Offices, No. 51 Piccadilly, Manchester, March 23.

Petition of the Liverpool Emancipation Society.

The following petition to the House of Commons has been forwarded to Mr. W. E. Forster for presentation:

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

The petition of the Liverpool Emancipation Society respectfully showeth:

That the steamship *Alabama* was built and equipped in this port for the purpose, as since developed, of preying upon the commercial navy of a country with which we are and were then at peace.

That the *Alabama* was, if not entirely, at least in a very great proportion, manned with British seamen.

That Her Majesty's Government was duly informed of the character of the ship before she sailed, as is shown by the orders afterward given to detain her at Queenstown or at Nassau.

That the illegality of the conduct of those that built and equipped the ship, and of those who enlisted men to sail and work her, was practically acknowledged in the order of detention.

That since the *Alabama* escaped to sea, her commander has burned or put to ransom many vessels belonging to the commercial marine of the United States; he has burned ships by night, with the effect, if not the object, of luring other ships to a similar fate, thus violating those generous laws which prevail among seamen, and outraging the noblest feelings of human nature.

That many subjects of Her Majesty have also suffered heavy losses by the indiscriminate destruction of their property on board these American vessels, and the only satisfaction the owners have been able to obtain is the official information that they may apply for redress to the Confederate Courts—Courts which do not now, and never may exist.

That the *Alabama* has frequently entered British colonial ports, but, either from want of proper instructions from the home authorities, or through the guilty connivance of officials whose duty it is to carry out the orders of the Government, she has not been detained.

That whether the United States have, or have not, just legal grounds for demanding indemnity for the damage inflicted upon their citizens by vessels equipped in our ports, and manned by our sailors, must be left to the decision of the legal advisers of the Crown; but it is of the greatest importance that the irritation which such lawless conduct naturally excites should be allayed, and that a friendly nation should not, by the hostility of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects, be treated as a public enemy.

That other ships are now being built, and fitted out as war vessels, and, it is currently believed, to be employed in the service of the "so-styled" Confederate States, with the object of still further preying upon the commerce of our neighbors.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your honorable House to take such steps as shall induce Her Majesty's Government to make immediate inquiry into the alleged facts, and by prompt action to stop the sailing of any more war ships for the "so-styled" Confederate States of North America.

And your petitioners will ever pray.
On behalf of the Liverpool Emancipation Society.
(Signed) CHAS. WILSON, Chairman.
Liverpool, March 25, 1863.

OTHER AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE PETERHOFF.

On the 26th ult. a memorial regarding the seizure, by Admiral Wilkes, of the British steamer *Peterhoff*, bound from London to the Mexican port of Matamoras, was presented to Earl Russell through Mr. R. W. Crawford, M. P. for London, and a reply was received that it should be laid before the law officers of the Crown, and have immediate attention.

The *Shipping Gazette*, referring to the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, remarks that this interference with British commerce threatens really to assume very formidable proportions. It is said that some portion of the *Peterhoff's* cargo was owned by French subjects, and the *Gazette* urges that the time has come for the English Government, and that of France, to unite in such a representation to the Cabinet at Washington as will compel a respect for neutral rights.

Messrs. Bennett & Wake, shipowners, London, who have organized a line of steamers to Mexican ports, had addressed a letter to the *Shipping Gazette*, complaining of the great inconvenience likely to arise if Admiral Wilkes continues arbitrarily to arrest British ships.

Rumors were current in London on the 27th that the action of Commodore Wilkes had induced the British Government to order an addition to the British squadron in the West India waters, and the report caused a decline in the funds. The *Times*, in its city article, says:

"At one time yesterday Consols showed an improvement of ⅛ per cent., but there was a partial reaction in the afternoon on a report that the law offices of the Crown had declared the seizure of the *Peterhoff* by Admiral Wilkes illegal, and that our West India squadron will be forthwith ordered to protect the trade with Mexico from a repetition of this proceeding. A demand for the surrender of the *Peterhoff* will, it is assumed, be complied with, with as much promptitude as was exhibited in the *Trent* affair, although it may be doubted if even this second lesson will convince the Federal Government of the loss of dignity they sustain by employing an officer so liable to fall into positions of humiliation."

The *Morning Post* says:

"Rumors were yesterday flying about, which had their origin in the recent seizure of the *Peterhoff* by Admiral Wilkes. It was assumed that we were to have another *Trent* affair on our hands. As far as we know at present, the case of the *Peterhoff* is not likely to assume any alarming aspect, and it is not true that an additional force is to be dispatched to the West India Station. The case will be properly adjudicated. If Admiral Wilkes was in the right, there will be nothing to complain of. If he was in the wrong, the owners of the *Peterhoff* will be amply indemnified. We may dismiss from our minds any anxiety as to a serious disturbance of our relations with the United States arising out of this affair."

MR. BRIGHT ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION AND SLAVERY.

A great meeting of "Trades Unions" was held at St. James' Hall, London, on the 26th, to express sympathy with the Northern States of America, and with negro emancipation. The principal speaker was Mr. Bright, who presided. He said:

The question they had to consider was one of the greatest which had ever occupied the attention of the civilized world. He did not wonder at the revolution in America. When the Republic was born, it had within it the seeds of great peril. To be able to meet England, it was necessary to be united, and to be united Slavery had to be tolerated. Many in America had dreaded the destruction of their country more than they had hated Slavery. The principles of the North were irreconcilable with those of the South, and the contest had become inevitable. The fate of a whole continent was at stake. Some men said, that he, holding certain principles regarding the war, should take no part in the question, but in reply he argued that the people of England had not created the war, and they could not shut their eyes to the issues it involved. [Cheers.]

Not many of the noble and learned had been called to that meeting; but he was sure that the artisans who comprised it would express their sympathies on behalf of the North. "Privilege" came forth every morning, and with blatant voice cursed the American Republic. "Privilege" had beheld 30,000,000 people happy and prosperous, with no Emperor or King, nor State Bishop nor Priest. "Privilege" shuddered at what would happen in old Europe if the great experiment succeeded. [Loud cheers.] Did they know that within the last fifteen years some two and a half million of British people had found a home in America? Mr. Bright then referred to the struggles which sometimes took place in England between capital and labor, and having remarked that the working people did, sometimes, things which they did not in their cooler moments approve of, said that in the Southern States of America an easy solution of the difficulties connected with capital and labor was found. It was to consider the slave himself as capital. [Cheers.] It was also to be remembered that in the South it was not black men only whom the slaveholding class wished to enslave. [Cheers.]

Some people asked what was to become of the labor in Lancashire if the struggle was to be continued. Now, he was not prepared to say that a number of people in the cotton districts might not be caused to remove to other homes and find other employment, but the South was responsible for the calamities in which those people were involved. [Cheers.] The supply of cotton had been stopped because the South had desired to make Slavery perpetual. The South would not allow the cotton to come down to New-Orleans, in order that England's difficulties might be increased. Mr. Bright then referred to the Confederate loan, and condemned it in strong terms. One of the objects of the loan was to pay for vessels being built for the South, and it was hoped there that the building of the vessels would produce so much irritation in the North States that England would be dragged into a war with America. For the sake of the profit which sometimes waited on crime, some men were content to cover themselves with everlasting infamy. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bright, amid much cheering, concluded by expressing his opinion that, whatever might be the opinions or doings of those in the upper ranks, the working classes would be true to the cause of liberty.

Resolutions carrying out the object of the meeting were afterwards adopted, as also was an address to President Lincoln, expressing warm sympathy with his cause.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Post, March 28.

The Confederate Loan has advanced to 1¾@2 prem., in consequence of considerable purchases on Liverpool and Manchester account. The letters of allotment are to be issued this evening. The market has assumed a more steady appearance. Apart from the consideration that the last advices from New-York denote that the conscription will probably fail, and that there is a chance of the Federal Government being without an army in three months, when the Confederate Generals would find little difficulty in occupying Washington and dictating terms of peace—numerous parties, interested chiefly in Liverpool and Manchester, appear to consider that with the loan even at a premium of 50 per cent., the price of cotton obtained through it would only be 8¼ per cent. per pound, whilst the lowest estimate of the price to which cotton of the description enumerated in the prospectus might fall, in the event of peace, would be about 10d. per pound.

From the News, March 27.

The scrip of the new Confederate Loan has declined to 3⅛@3¾ premium, either from realizations or from a more complete consideration of the whole affair. *The circumstance is not overlooked that such holders as are disinclined to incur war risks cannot transfer to this country the cotton hypothecated to them until after the declaration of peace.* Cases are heard of, however, in which British subjects, who have bought cotton in the South, have stored it up under the protection of the British flag, pending the present hostilities; and this is another aspect of the transaction which it may be to the interest of the bondholders to consider maturely.

From the European Times, March 28.

The scrip of the new Confederate Loan has undergone many fluctuations since our last. Yesterday morning it was as low as 1 premium, but had risen at the close of business to 1⅞ to 2⅛ premium. The purchases appear to have been chiefly for account of previous speculative sellers.

PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Lord Henry Thynne asked whether the attention of Government had been called to a statement that the Government of the Federal States of America were recruiting in Ireland. He wished to know if these statements were true; and, if so, whether the Government proposed to take any steps to prevent it.

Sir Robert Peel said no reports had been received on the subject. There had been rumor thentic information had been obtained. s, but no au-

THE RIOTS IN STALEYBRIDGE.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, the rioting at Staleybridge was referred to, and Sir G. Grey stated that he had no doubt the civil and military authorities would have no difficulty in suppressing any attempt to renew the disturbances. He stated that steps were being taken to adapt the machinery of the mills to Indian and other descriptions of cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There was no disturbance at Stalybridge on the 27th, but matters looked rather threatening.

The great annual boat race on the Thames, between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, resulted in the easy victory of Oxford.

Queen Victoria had formally received at Windsor Castle deputations from the cities of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c., to present congratulatory addresses on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. This is the first time her Majesty Has appeared in public since the death of Prince Albert. The Queen briefly returned thanks to each of the deputations.

The vote required from Parliament for the expenses of the royal wedding is £23,000 sterling.

A letter in the *Times* draws attention to the fact that in the manufacture of armor plates for ships of war France has beaten England hollow, some experiments with French plates at Portsmouth having shown powers of resistance far surpassing those of English manufacture. The French Ambassador at London had presented the Prince of Wales with the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor of the French.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 26th ultimo, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

A report had been current that Prince Napoleon had intrusted his private Secretary with a mission to the Polish insurgents, but it was said to be without foundation. Rentes closed on the 27th at 69.70.

POLAND.

The latest accounts from Poland are confused. The only circumstance to be clearly defined is the prevalence of flight, and the sudden disappearance from the scene of several thousand men. The town of Kielce was reported to be threatened by the insurgents. The Russians had quitted Michaelowicz, and were marching upon Slomniki.

The London *Times* believes it is the opinion of all the Governments that a Congress is the best field for the proper examination of the questions connected with Poland, and Russia (says the *Times*) will interpose difficulties, if even she does not absolutely refuse to appear; but she has such weighty reasons for endeavoring to stand well with her Western neighbors, that she is hardly likely, in her present state of confusion and exhaustion, to prove wholly contumacious.

The *Neue Preussiche Kreutz Zeitung* of Berlin says: "We learn that the reserve corps which had assembled on account of the concentration of troops upon the Polish frontier, will be dismissed on the 1st of April."

All the insurgents belonging to the Kingdom of Poland, who have fallen into the hands of the Austrians, have considerately been sent into the interior, to be imprisoned in the fortresses. If given up to the Russians, they would almost certainly be shot.

A Vienna telegram says that Langiewicz had been set at liberty on parole. He and his followers proceeded to Brunn-Moravia. The violation of the Gallician frontier by the Russians will be considered "a violation of international law." Langiewicz was expected in Paris.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th, a debate took place upon the report of the Committee on the petitions in favor of Poland. The Committee proposed that the petitions should be referred by the Chamber to the Ministry, confident that the Government will act by all opportune means for the welfare of Poland.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed to the report of the Committee. In explanation of the policy of the Government, he expressed a hope that the magnanimous emancipation of the serfs would not fail to extend clemency to Poland. In consequence of the strong expression of the sentiments of the country, the Government had given vent to its opinions on the subject in a note. England had forwarded the copy of a note inviting Italy to join with her in the matter. The Government of the King hastened to accept the offer. Italy, while retaining her liberty of independent action, would occupy her place in the agreement of European Powers. [Applause.]

Several Deputies spoke in favor of Poland. The recommendation of the Committee was finally agreed to.

INDIA.

Private telegrams had been received to the following effect:

Bombay, Friday, March 13.

Cotton goods have further advanced to the extent of 3 annas. The statements as to cotton are contradictory; one dispatch calling it higher, and another calling it lower. Freights to England 75s.@85s. Exchange, 2s. 13-16d.

Calcutta, Thursday, March 12.

Freights drooping and 5s. lower.

Advices from Cochin China announce the arrival of French reinforcements from Shanghai and from France. The City of Going had been taken without resistance. The enemy retreated upon the approach of the French troops.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th February had reached England. Trade was dull.

The drought had disappeared, and rain had fallen in abundance. Extensive failures had taken place in the Eastern Provinces, through depression in the price of wool. Dr. Livingstone had returned in the *Pioneer* to Quillimain.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been firm, and prices were higher, but on the 27th the rumor that orders had been issued to reinforce the West India squadron in consequence of the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, caused a decline, and Consols closed dull at 92⅜@⅝.

Money was in fair demand at unchanged rates.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £477,462.

The allotment letters of the Confederate loan were issued on the 27th, and partial realizations caused a decline in the quotations from 2⅞ to about 1¾@2 premium.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers say prices are nominal and without variation in the quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, March 28—A. M.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: There has been a moderate inquiry throughout the week, and although holders have evinced no disposition to press sales, the market has been well supplied, and some concession in prices has been submitted to. In Surat, a decline may be quoted of ¼d. in the lower qualities. Brazil and Egyptian shows ⅛d. ₱ lb., and American qualities ¼d. ₱ lb. reduction on last Friday's quotations. The sales of the week have been 35,620 bales, including 4,780 to speculators, and 8,640 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday,) there was a good demand, and the sales reached 10,000 bales, including one-half for export and speculation. Prices were very firm, and the tendency upward. The official quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
New-Orleans	25d.	New-Orleans	22d.
Mobiles	24⅜d.	Uplands	21½d.
Uplands	24d.	Mobiles	21d.

Stock on hand, 393,520 bales, of which 50,360 are American. Imports of the week, 46,590 bales. At sea from India, 203,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester.—Under the influence of favorable telegrams from India, a good business was done yesterday, and extreme prices were realized. Yarns and Cloth were generally quoted 1d. dearer on the week.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour neglected and nominal. Wheat dull and weaker; generally 1d. lower; Red Western, 8s. 10d.@9s. 4d.; Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. Corn steady; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.

Provisions—Gordon, Bruce & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Beef dull and again rather lower. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon again cheaper; pressed for sale at 1s. 6d.@2s. lower. Lard dull; 6d.@1s. lower; good quoted at 37s. Tallow continues dull. Butter dull; inferior unsalable.

Produce—The Brokers' Circular reports Sugar very dull. Coffee firm. Rice unchanged. Ashes drooping; Pots 30s.@29s.; Pearls 31s., closing firmer and 32s. demanded. Resin—Common 25s.@26s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 107s. 6d.@110s. Petroleum active and higher; refined 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d.; crude £12. Cod Oil, £48@£48 10s. Linseed Oil—More doing at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs dull, and Wheat fully 1s. lower. Iron quiet at former quotations. Sugar quiet and drooping. Coffee keeps firm. Rice dull. Tallow dull; Y. C., 43s. 6d. Tea quiet; Common Congou, 1s. 1½d. Linseed Cakes—Moderate demand, at unchanged rates. Linseed Oil in abundant supply at 42s. 9d.@43s. Sperm Oil active at £82 10s. Cod, £48 10s. Petroleum firmer; Refined, 1s. 6d.; Crude, £13 10s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL BY THE AFRICA.

Liverpool, Saturday.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 36,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and 8,500 bales to exporters. The market opened quiet, with a decline of ½d. on American and Surat, and ¼d. for other descriptions. The sales to-day reach 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing firmer, with an upward, tendency. The quotations are;

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	25d.	Orleans	22d.
Mobile	24½d.	Mobile	21½d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	21d.

Stock in Port—393,000 bales of which 50,000 bales are American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Cotton goods being buoyant, with an advance of 1d.

Breadstuffs—The market heavy, with a downward tendency. Flour nominal. Wheat dull and tending downward; prices declined 1d. Corn steady, at 28s. 3d.@28s.6d. for Mixed.

Provisions—The market is downward in tendency. Beef still declining. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon declining; prices 1s. 6d.@2s. lower. Lard dull and declined 6d.@1s.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols 92¼@92½ for money. Bullion in bank increased £477,000.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, March 28.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull, but steady.

Provisions—The market is heavy and inactive.

Produce—The market is quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 5d.@1s. 6d.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 92⅜@92⅝ for money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central shares, 45@44 discount; Erie Railroad, 43@44.

The Confederate Loan is quoted at 1½@¾ premium.

The temporary alarm about the case of the *Peterhoff* has subsided, and the Funds are firmer to-day.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

The Steamer Vanderbilt Coaling—Prizes Captured—Prize Business before the Court—Refugees from Apalachicola, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Fla., Monday, March 30, 1863.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* is now at the naval wharf with two coal vessels outside, receiving her supply of 1,000 tons at every quarter and on both sides. She arrived here on the 26th, and from her great size and noble proportions, has excited much commendation and curiosity. Our citizens have been numerously on board, receiving the welcome, hospitality and courtesy of her officers. She will leave, as soon as coaling is completed, for a cruise on the West India grounds.

The Spanish topsail schooner *Angelina*, from New-York for Matamoras, with a full and assorted cargo, is wrecked on the Florida Reef, near Carysford Lighthouse, and has bilged. Wreckers are at work saving the cargo, and one load arrived this morning, all of which is wet, and packages badly broken up. It is reported that the wreck was breaking in at bottom and cargo washing out at last accounts, but the wreckers were in considerable numbers near by at the time, and will probably save the whole cargo that may not be perishable, at once. The goods will be sold as they arrive.

The schooner *Two Brothers* was brought into port on the 27th, a prize to the steamer *Tioga*, Capt. Clary, who captured her about 60 miles from Abaco, from Nassau, bound to Dixie with an assorted cargo. The prize-master states that the *Tioga* had also captured the English (rebel) iron screw-steamer *Granite City*, after a hard chase of six hours, when she was throwing over cargo in efforts to escape. She has been sent to New-York for trial, and has a valuable cargo, said to be worth $600,000, from Nassau for St. John.

During the last two weeks there have been sold here, at Marshal's sale, about 25 small vessels, blockade-runners; and, although they have none of the prestige of success in that business, yet they have been eagerly bought up at large prices, and our shipyards and wharves have presented an unusual appearance of activity in repairing, fitting up and newly painting this fleet, preparatory to another effort at transporting goods and merchandise to Dixie, *via* Nassau and Havana. Of course our people, having all taken the oath, would not do this thing directly, *on principle*—they are decidedly safe from that—and merely purchase and fit out the vessels for those who, more venturesome of their capital, are willing to embark it in such an enterprise. The foreign clearances at Key West for the last month are over 50, and the foreign entries less than 20; and the places for which nearly all the foreign clearances are made are Nassau and Havana, showing how the trade moves. Several of these vessels have now been condemned here the second time, and probably will be a third time. Is it wise policy thus to furnish and fit out vessels to hand for blockade runners?

The amount of prize business before the Court here is, and has been, very large. There is now one vacancy, owing to the removal of Commissioner Cornelius Curtis, who has been considered an attentive, vigilant and accurate officer, and his removal excites some surprise. The vacancy requires to be filled at once, and, to accord with the recent acts of Congress, the appointee must be a naval officer.

A prize case of more than ordinary interest occurs in the arrival of the English (rebel) schooner *Florence Nightingale* on the 18th, in charge of a prize-crew from the steamer *Octorora*. This schooner was captured by the *Octorora* about ten miles from Nassau, pretending to have cleared at Matamoras for New-York with a full load of cotton, and had been on fire, burning out her cabin and a part of the cargo and mainsail. The Captain said it was accidentally fired by the upsetting of the binnacle-lamp. Upon arrival of the schooner here she was at once recognized by the officers of the steamer *Sagamore* as the same vessel they had boarded at Musquito Inlet, Florida, about ten days previously, when they were fired upon by the rebels, who were concealed in numbers on the shore, the vessel lying at the bank, and on fire at the time. The battle lasted nearly an hour, during which the crew of the *Sagamore* lost one man killed, and four wounded, and were compelled to abandon their prize, which now so harmlessly falls into the hands of another cruiser. It is learned that the rebels in the engagement lost two men killed, and several wounded. The schooner is a New-York vessel, under English colors, and has 130 bales of cotton. Vessel worth $3,000, cargo, $45,000.

The schooner *Surprise*, from near Bay Post, Fla., with 200 bales of cotton, was captured by the steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding Rogers, about eighty miles west of Tortugas, and arrived here on the 19th. A sure prize to the captors, and worth, vessel and cargo, about $70,000. This vessel was loaded at Choctowatchee River, and claims no other than rebel ownership.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Com. Rogers came into port on the evening of the 20th from Apalachicola, Fla., with about thirty refugees, men, women and children, who have escaped from the neighborhood of Apalachicola, where they say that complete anarchy and destitution prevail. One man who arrived here with his wife says that a friend of his, who was also endeavoring to effect the escape of his wife, for whom he had returned, was overtaken by the mounted regulators, and, with remorseless barbarity, was at once hung with a bridle. This party of regulators are scouring the country thereabouts, living upon plunder, and with savage fury executing all who are found manifesting sympathy for the Union or even trying to escape from Dixie. Another of these refugees, and a very intelligent man, says that in the second conscription act of the rebels they forced off every man that could in any way handle a musket, whether old men or young ones, and that some were taken who had but one arm, and others who were sick and unable to go. He is himself a cripple in one foot, and walks very lame yet; they were on the point of compelling him to go, and he says that he was apprehensive that in the next draft he would certainly be a victim. He utters the free and spontaneous sentiments of a loyal man, that convinces of his sincerity, and says that hundreds of his neighbors and acquaintances are in the rebel army in defiance of their strongest opposition. That the men are all gone but the very old and the crippled. There is no toleration of sentiment in opposition.

On the night of the 23d, the U. S. steamer *Octorora*, Capt. Collins, arrived from a cruise, having in charge two prizes which she had captured on the Bahamas; and the circumstances connected with the capture of one of them are so peculiar as to attract more than ordinary notice. It seems that upon information given by the Captain of the schooner *Trojan* to the *Octorora*, she proceeded to Elbow Key, and there, or near there, made prize of the Confederate sloop *Rosalie*, of Charleston, under the rebel flag, and in charge of an ex-naval officer. This small vessel, being a fast sailer, was sent out in charge of Acting Master J. A. Johnson and five men—John Robertson, Quartermaster, and John Jackson, William Cope, John A. Graham and John Tobin, seamen—on a cruise, and soon fell in with a large schooner near Abaco Light, showing English colors. They crowded sail and stood after the schooner, on board of which they were only anticipating an interview with a fellow blockade runner. When running along side, our crew of six men boarded the schooner and announced their intention to make an examination of the vessel, which resulted in their taking full possession of the craft and crew, consisting of nine men all told. She proved to be the schooner *John Williams*, of Nassau, heavily laden, and is presumed to have arms and ammunition on board. She is a substantial vessel of about 130 tons, a good model and a good sailer. The sloop *Rosalie* has a small cargo of assorted goods from Nassau, and is known to have run the blockade numerous times from Charleston.

F.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The French Forces Still Twelve Leagues from Puebla.

The Attack Expected to Commence on the 14th ult.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Monday, March 30, 1863.

The French mail steamer *Floride*, of the line between St. Nazarie and Vera Cruz, has arrived at Santiago de Cuba, but brings no news of a later date than was brought to Havana by the *Allier*, as mentioned in my last letter.

On the 7th of March the French forces occupied their former line of Nopalucan, Guamantla, Aculcingo, Tecamachulco and Cholula, with the large advanced guards at Acajete and Tepeaca. The headquarters, together with that of the convoys, was at Aculcingo, at about the distance of twelve short leagues from Puebla and seven from the advanced posts.

The Mexican vanguard was at Amozoc, and the reserve, under the command of Gen. Comonfort, consisting of 2,800 cavalry, was at St. Martin, eight leagues from Puebla, on the high road to the Capital of the Republic.

Of a convoy consisting of thirty-one wagons, which left Tejeria on the 8th, taking provisions for the garrisons of Paso Ancho, Chiquihuite, Cordoon and Orizaba, the guerrillas took away two rows of mules.

The mounted force, called *Guardia Urbana*, composed entirely of French, Spanish, Italian and Greek adventurers, with here and there a Mexican, raised by the Swiss, Mr. Seklin, to act as counter guerrillas, having their headquarters at Medellin, and consisting of about one hundred men, is now commanded by a French Colonel, without any regiment to command in France, called M. Dupin, who finding himself at Medellin without any funds, imposed a contribution upon the poor miserable village on the 11th, forcing the wealthiest inhabitants to pay $800.

Some of them refused to pay the quota imposed by Col. Dupin, and were in consequence locked up in jail. As soon as the news reached Vera Cruz, some one made it known to the superior officer in command, Mr. Durand Saint Amant, who sent for Col. Dupin, and reproved him severely, causing the money to be returned to the parties from whom it had been taken.

The correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, says that the work on the batteries to cannonade Puebla would be begun on the 9th, and that the letters received from headquarters at Vera Cruz, mention the 14th as the day on which the place was to be attacked—that is to say, the ports of Lareto and Guadalupe.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, Gen. Ortega, addressed a proclamation, on Feb. 28, to the inhabitants of the States of Puebla, Tlaxcala and Vera Cruz, forbidding all communication with the invader.

Gen. Woll arrived at Vera Cruz on the 13th of March by the French mail steamer. It was said there that he had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and had been received several times by the Emperor Napoleon.

The convoy from Orizaba, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, with the correspondence for the French mail steamer, but it brought no news from Puebla, although a fortnight had elapsed since Forey had bid the inhabitants farewell in two proclamations.

It is stated that the number of deserters in Puebla and its neighborhood exceeds 600, without counting those who have left their ranks from Tampico and Jalapa. This is a much larger number than deserted from the Spanish army, there only remaining 200 in Vera Cruz when the army left, and many of these afterward returned to Havana, where a pardon was offered to all who would return.

The newspapers of Vera Cruz have been lately publishing a decree of President Juarez, dated Jan. 22, from which we extract the details which will prove of most interest:

Firstly—By means of the Governor, there will be seized and sold to the highest bidders the property which, in places not occupied by the enemy, exists and belongs—

1. To those who, by their actual conduct, are to be considered guilty of some crime of treason or sedition, defined and punished by the laws, and to those who, in the future, shall be found in the same case;

2. To those who have committed any of these crimes, and were not included in the amnesties, pardons and restorations to civil rights, granted after the reëstablishment of constitutional order.

3. To those who have written in favor of foreign intervention, or have asked for it officially or privately, or to those who shall henceforth do so.

Secondly.—There shall be likewise seized and sold in the form prescribed by the first article, the products, rents and revenues which, in places under the authority of the Government, are for the benefit of Mexicans resident in places under the power of the French army.

Thirdly.—When the enemy abandons any place, the Mexicans who resided in it at the same time as the invading troops shall not suffer for the sole fact of that residence, either imprisonment or seizure of the property which they may possess in that place, provided they prove through the governing power that it was impossible for them to move to another place through sickness, want, or a stronger force. But if, apart from that residence, they have afforded the invader any aid, they shall be subject to what the present legislative and this decree order for that description of crimes.

Admiral La Graviere had been complimented with a ball at Carmen, on the occasion of his arrival there with the Imperial squadron. An agreement was entered into between Admiral Graviere and Gen. Marin that, in accordance with the policy pursued by Gen. Forey, no act of hostility should take place in the States of Yucatan and Tabasco.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Recall of the Prussian Minister in Mexico at the Request of the Mexican Government.

No. 1.

[Translation.]

Mexico, Sept. 29, 1862.

Mr. Minister: A large number of foreigners have expressed to me their fears that the payment of the new tax of one per cent. on movable and immovable property on the 12th of this month will be exacted from them.

As this tax is exactly equal to the former ones of one, and two per cent. on capitals, I could not help in my answer referring to the last explanations and resolutions had upon this subject, and according to which foreigners are exempt from that kind of contributions. In consequence they will not be obliged to make the report of which article 3d speaks in the above-mentioned decree.

In fact, if we look to the resignation and regularity with which foreigners pay in their difficult circumstances when they cannot make enough even to pay their daily expenses with twice as much of ordinary import paid in advance, and with an extra charge of 25 per cent., the Government must, for the sake of its own dignity, so manage that foreigners be not made to contribute to the new tax, which, however it may be qualified, is only occasioned by the actual war, the expenses of which the nation must feel interested in supporting alone.

Foreign Governments, and their subjects residing in this country, who now view with impartiality this war with France, would naturally change their opinions, if, through extraordinary taxes of a purely circumstantial nature, they should be compelled to abandon the line of their strict neutrality, which is so appropriate to the interests of the Mexican Government.

Please to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.
E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency Señor D. Juan Antonio de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

A true copy. ROMERO.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

National Palace, Mexico, Oct. 2, 1862.

Monsieur le Ministre: Your Excellency has done me the honor to announce to me, by your letter dated the 29th of the past September, that many foreigners having expressed to you their fears lest they should be required to pay the one per cent., which is the rate of the new contribution, your Excellency quieted them by referring to the late explanations and the measures taken in reference to this matter, in virtue of which foreigners were exempted from this class of taxes. Your Excellency declares, in consequence, that these persons will not make the manifestation prescribed by the law of the previous 12th of September. Your Excellency then solicits the confirmation of this opinion, saying that the great unfrequency of appeals by foreigners, the dignity even of the Mexican Government, the care that the nation ought to take to carry on the present war on its own resources, and finally, the change that would be effected in the disposition of foreigners as to neutrality if this contribution should be made to extend to them, all conspire to establish the exemption claimed for them.

It is painful, indeed, to have to inform your Excellency that you have fallen into a serious error in the judgment which you have formed and transmitted to me on this subject. The Government of the Republic is resolved to exercise, in all questions of international right, public and private, the full freedom of action appertaining to it as a sovereign nation, at all times and under all circumstances.

The unjust war which the Emperor of the French has commenced against us, far from abating, increases the right which Mexico has, though your Excellency seeks to deny it, to establish general imposts, to the payment of which not only native born citizens, but foreigners also, without any distinction whatever, ought to submit; and of this kind is the tax of one per cent. which the Government of the Confederation has imposed.

There is question, then, of a general law; and your Excellency, aspiring to deprive it of this attribute of generality in favor of foreigners ought, in my judgment, to show, not by special favors, but by the testimony of treaties made between Mexico and other nations, or else by good and sufficient reasons, or, in fine, by generally acknowledged usages, that it is contrary to the dignity of the Republic or of its Government to establish imposts to weigh alike on its own citizens and on foreigners residing within its territory.

I believe myself, then, Sir, authorized to say, because I can prove it, and will in effect prove it, that the teachings of the publicists, the conventional law of nations acknowledged by the civilized world, and the international law of Mexico, are perfectly of accord in recognizing and authorizing in every sovereign nation the right of imposing general contributions obligatory upon all the inhabitants of the country. Without seeking to amass the opinions of publicists on this point, I will confine myself to a few, yet such as to merit your Excellency's entire consideration for the authors who assert and maintain them. I begin with Kluber, who ought to be for your Excellency as familiar, at least, and as respectable, as the best masters of public law.

Treating of the independence of a State in its relations with the national property, he says: "There is no sovereign State which is not likewise independent relatively to its finances; whence we infer that its regulations on the subject are binding upon foreigners as far as regards their residence, their commerce, and their property in said State. In return for the protection which it affords them, *they are subject to all taxes imposed, ordinary and extraordinary, direct and indirect, real and personal.*" Notwithstanding this, he continues: "There are some States in which foreigners, by virtue of treaties or of the laws, are excepted from some imposts for a determinate time, and ordinarily it is stipulated in commercial treaties that contributions are to be imposed equally with native-born subjects, or sometimes with those of the most favored nation."—*Modern European Law of Nations, page 2, tit.* 1, § 68.

Wheaton, speaking of the commencement of war and of its immediate effects, (*Elements of International Law*, part 4, sec. 17,) explains the meaning of residence, in virtue of which a foreigner is exposed to reprisals, and says that the English Court of Admiralty has not mitigated the severity of the rules regarding private individuals, even though the question concerned Englishmen resident in an enemy's country, on the breaking out of hostilities. To prove it he quotes a decision in which these principles were applied to foreigners resident in Saint Eustatius, and it was declared "that under every aspect they should be considered as subjects resident; that their persons, lives and property were liable to be employed in the service of the State whose protection they received; *that if their residence there continued at the time of the breaking out of the war, they paid their contributions, as far as concerned them, just as native-born subjects, it being beyond doubt that they should be comprehended among these last.*"

In the testimony which I have just transcribed I have the double authority of the publicist who quoted it and of the international tribunal which assumed it as the foundation of its decision.

I am aware of the doctrine held by Vattel, which exempts foreigners from taxes created to sustain the rights of the nation. But, in the first place, this idea is not supported by any other publicist, and Pinheiro de Ferreira, the celebrated commentator of Vattel, in his note on paragraph 106 of chap. 2, in which is found the passage to which I allude, explains *that the traveler, and he who is only passing through a foreign country, have the right, not of total or partial exemption from general imposts, but that their quota should not exceed the advantages of which the possession is guaranteed to them.* And your Excellency knows that there is not a question at present of travelers, or those simply passing through, but of residents in the country, artisans, merchants, and even landed proprietors; and in mentioning these last I may, indeed, confess my surprise has no limit, when I see claimed for them an exemption to which they are in no case entitled, being, as they are, on account of their real property and all appertaining to it, considered, in every country, exactly equal to the natives of the country where they reside.

Besides this, Vattel is open contradiction to himself, since, while maintaining that a foreigner is exempt from paying the taxes imposed to sustain the national rights, he declares him obliged to defend those rights with his person. "Foreigners," he says, "are bound by the laws of the State whilst they reside in it, and ought to defend it, since it affords them its protection."—(*Law of Nations*, book 1, sec. 213.) Vattel exempted property and bound persons. Much more rational and more worthy is the modern law which exempt persons from this service and subjects property to general contributions. Moreover, if all writers on public law agree in recognizing the power of an invading enemy to levy contributions on the inhabitants of a district subjected by his arms, the question which occupies us is decided by that circumstance alone in favor of the Republic, since Vattel, with other publicists, and common sense before them all, proclaim that the rights of war are absolutely the same for both belligerents.

As far as regards usage, I will rely solely on those of modern times, since those admitted in former periods present a character of rigor which the progress of philosophy has fortunately mitigated. In what country, then, Sir, are foreigners now exempted, in time of peace, from paying the taxes which are destined for fortifications, for ships-of-war, for the general maintenance of the army and navy? If your Excellency's position were tenable, from hence should commence the exemption of foreigners from coöperating in the defence of the State. But if a foreigner contributes for all the preparations of war, and this without contradiction, why should he not contribute when the time comes to employ them? But laying reasoning aside, I come to real practice. In the Crimean and Italian wars was there, perchance, any concession made, or, at least, any demand presented, in this respect? Is it anywise different in the present domestic war of the United States? Why, then, is it thought to impose on Mexico, and on Mexico alone, such trammels and humiliating renunciations, contrary to the recognized usages of all nations, ancient and modern? To have for the Mexican Republic scales and measures different from those used in treating with more powerful nations, is an evident disregard of the eternal and universal laws of justice, on account of our weakness. But, for once, they are deceived who deem that weakness excessive, and, in any case, it would be an enormous deception to imagine this a seasonable time to compel us to the acceptance of an injustice, when the nation is resolved to sacrifice everything to secure its real independence.

To return to the question, I must confess myself totally ignorant why your Excellency should have asserted that the Government had resolved in favor of foreigners in the case of the one per cent. decreed in the August of last year. I should have thought, on the contrary, that your Excellency would have retained fresh in your memory the inflexibility with which that impost was maintained against all demands for exemption, founded on the rights of alienism.

As for the two per cent., the condescension of the General Government toward foreigners cannot be converted into a permanent right, because, in the first place, it was remunerative, and then it was a simple act of generosity, but a special one, and without any declaration that could authorize its application to other imposts reputed, reasonably or unreasonably, identical with that which was the subject of that favor. It is well known that the orders by which it was conceded began to be issued in April, 1861, because, with this condition, the Commissioners of the allied Powers, then assembled at Orizaba, had offered to yield us the Custom-house of Vera Cruz. Events took another direction, and the war with France supervened; but it appeared to the Government that to annul the privileges already granted, or to establish an inequality between foreigners themselves, exacting the tax from some and remitting it to others, were extremes equally inadmissible.

On the 12th of May, of the year referred to, Señor Dorlado, my predecessor in this office, dispatched to Gen. Tapia, Governor and Commandant of Puebla, a telegram in the following terms: "You will instruct the Treasurer not to include foreigners in the collection of the two per cent. on real estate;" which was translated, without any comment, to the diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of the President; and this simple freedom from payment, without the acknowledgment of any principle, and without any promise for the future, is all that is to be found in the exemptions from this tribute afterward granted. Whence is it to be inferred that these exemptions are to be found repeated in all taxes that may be decreed during the war? Foreigners who would claim a permanent exemption, without any other reason than the favor obtained for one tax, would be guilty of a presumption which the Government would not have the slightest hesitation to rebuke. And with regard to this I will transcribe a few conclusive sentences from Kluber, already cited. Explaining the effects of the dominion of a State, he expresses himself thus, (*Law of Nations*, part II, section 153:) "The right of dominion of a State being independent of all foreign influence, it follows that the State may exclude all foreigners, not only from transitory things and the use of its territory in case of necessity, but likewise from any other uses whatever to which it might be put, and this without any injury to the said individuals. Of these uses we have as example the acts of passage, acquiring a residence, trading, forming an establishment, obtaining property. The State is free to refuse its consent to this kind of use, except under certain conditions and restrictions; for example, that of * * * * paying certain taxes, submitting to the laws of the nation during the period of residence in it, * * * that of being treated as a temporary subject, &c. And if in some States policy, or the interest or humanity of their Governments have induced them to refrain from exercising these rights in their rigor, *foreigners cannot for this reason claim a similar deference, as if it were their due, without some special agreement, &c. To appropriate this use unjustly would be a violation of territory, and would expose a person to be treated as an offender.*"

But far from the Government having subscribed to any stipulation restraining, in time of peace or of war, its rights in all such matters, it happens, on the contrary, that all, or nearly all, the treaties which regulate our foreign relations contain the express clause that foreigners resident in the country *must be subject to the same charges, taxes, and contributions as Mexicans*, without any other exceptions than military service and forced loans. The general rule is not modified by any distinction between the cases of war and peace, between ordinary and extraordinary taxes. Yet there have been in those treaties certain points agreed upon, in the event of war, without abating one iota the obligation relative to the payment of taxes.

I am aware, though I by no means approve it, that without regard to treaties, certain concessions are sometimes procured from a power which are repugnant to justice. I likewise grant, what is very simple, namely: that if in a treaty there are stipulations contained onerous for one of the parties, the one interested in it is pledged to obtain the consent of the other to the introduction of any change in its agreements. But what is inexplicable to me is, that when treaties exist, by which the duties of the respective subjects on any given point are fixed with all desirable clearness, it should still be asserted that it is neither worthy nor honorable to require the entire fulfilment of these duties; that a State does an injury when it causes the execution of its public treaties, and that it deserves the highest praise when it engages to break them. I doubt whether there be an instance of more flagrant or more violent insult in the annals of diplomacy, and this insult is offered to Mexico.

Now I, with the assent of the President, must declare to your Excellency that we energetically repel this insult, and that the new tax is to be considered, as in reality it is, directed to cover the deficit in all branches of the administration of the Government, as well as what your Excellency seeks to suppose it contrary to the text of the law, that is—a contribution occasioned by the war and to cover its expenses, foreigners being placed on an equal footing with natives as to the assignment of their quotas. Mexico will go no further, because it has offered no more in its treaties, and it cannot and will not consent to this enormous prejudice to its interests, even though urged to it in terms more in accordance with comity and politeness.

In the passage of your excellency's letter in which you say that the nation would do well, and the Government act with dignity, in exempting foreigners from this tax, which would then be made to fall exclusively on Mexicans, there is an error which requires rectification, and a magisterial assumption which we cannot admit. Mexico wages a *national* war, *and at its own expense*, though to sustain it foreigners partly contribute, because they are temporarily subjects of the Mexican Government, and the property which they hold in the country is undoubtedly to be considered national. "Everything in the territory of a State," says Klüber, "is considered *subject to its sovereignty—quidquam est in territorio, etiam est de territorio*—until proof is shown to the contrary. So, *not only the land really inhabited, but * * * * all that this territory includes, of natural and industrial productions, appertains to the State.*" (*Law of Nations*, Part II., section 128.) For the rest, neither the Republic nor its Government will submit to receive lectures on dignity, inasmuch as they give them in a lofty manner in which they do not hope to be reciprocated.

If, in my turn, I should wish to offer to your excellency certain suggestions with regard to your official conduct, with the Government of the Republic, I would say that honor and duty would counsel you, in the discharge of a mission essentially pacific, to respect right, though perchance it listens not to the dictates of benevolence, and to refrain from placing obstacles in the way of any Government in its legitimate action, especially if that Government and the nation which it rules find themselves compromised by a grave and evident conflict; and as it is to be feared that these suggestions, if made by the Mexican Government, would be little regarded, considering the patent justice on which they rest, I would add that an eminent statesman, charged, like your excellency, to represent his country near this Government, treated and resolved an identical question with that which forms the subject of this letter, in the same sense as the Government of Mexico, and both knowledge and rectitude were eminently displayed in his treatment of the question, whereby he has made himself an example worthy of the imitation of his colleagues, and consulted the real interests of his countrymen. Your excellency will readily understand that I allude to Hon. Mr. Corwin, the United States Minister, and to his exposition of the 10th of March past, published in the papers, and in which he declared that his fellow-countrymen were obliged to pay the contribution of two per cent. so earnestly objected to. Thus, then, by a conclusion rigorously logical, though unfortunately your excellency does not coincide with it, it is established that foreigners resident in the country must, as Mexicans do themselves, make the manifestation ordered by the law of the 12th ultimo, under the penalties which that law prescribes.

If foreigners should be exempted from paying taxes because the profits of their business have been much diminished, as Mexicans are in a still worse condition on account of their greater sufferings, it would be necessary to agree to the general suppression of taxes and the ruin of the Republic. The condition of things is hard for the nation in its political capacity, and for its people in general; but for that, neither Mexico nor its Government is responsible, sustaining as they do a just war in self defence, but the French Government which has forced us to defend ourselves.

In order not to expose myself to giving an inexact interpretation to the last paragraph of the letter which I have the honor to acknowledge, and which appears to me somewhat confused, I must take notice of the two senses to which, in my judgment it is open. If in saying that foreigners, impartial spectator of the present war, would experience a change of sentiment on account of the taxes exacted of them, your excellency means merely that their neutrality would be turned into sympathy for the French, I do not understand why this change in their minds can form a subject for diplomatic interference; but if the phrase involves an insinuation that this neutrality to which foreigners are rigorously bound, and in the inviolable observance of which their interest clearly consists, is to be turned into partiality toward the invaders of the Republic, and this partiality is to be manifested by external and illegal acts, I can assure your excellency that those who may assume such an arrogant position will meet with prompt and severe punishment.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Baron E. D. Wagner, Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

A true copy. ROMERO.

No. 3.

[Translation.]

Mexico, Oct. 7, 1860.

Mr. Minister: I have read attentively the interesting note of your Excellency, of the 2d of this month, relative to the new tax upon capitals.

I have no doubt that your Excellency is acquainted with the works on political economy which treat on that subject, and which consider those taxes as prejudicial and illegal.

Neither law nor public opinion can justify them. But the maxims of the authors which your Excellency has quoted, and some of which are matters subject to objection, could not be applied but to lawful and practical imports, and not to taxes, which are acknowledged as bad and hurtful.

Furthermore, the financial system and social state of Mexico being unknown to those authors in the age in which they wrote, their maxims cannot refer to a state of things entirely unforseen.

It seems to me to be entirely unnecessary, under the present circumstances, to prolong the discussion of the question of right on which your Excellency treats so learnedly; but I am still of the opinion that foreigners should, for many reasons, and even for the interest of the Mexican Government, be exempt from that tax.

However, since the Government insists on the manner adopted toward foreigners, I will not fail to advise them to act prudently, yielding to force, but reserving always their rights in the matter.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.
E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency Señor D. Juan Antonio de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

A true copy. ROMERO.

No. 4.

[Translation.]

National Palace, Mexico, Oct. 8, 1862.

Mr. Minister: If your Excellency, in the note which I had the honor to receive from you, dated the 7th of the present month, had merely indicated a desire on your part to put an end to the question concerning the obligation or non-obligation of foreigners to pay the tax of one per cent., I would have found myself also obliged to put an end to this disagreeable discussion. But besides thus stating it, I must briefly make some observations in regard to the replies which your Excellency has thought proper to bring forward with respect to one of my arguments founded on the authority of the publicists, leaving without remark, good or bad, all the other reasons founded on the general law of nations, and on the public treaties of Mexico. Neither can I understand, nor has your Excellency been pleased to explain, why some of the doctrines which I have adduced in favor of Mexico should be subject to objection; but this is a matter of little import, since, in the same letter of your Excellency, it is clearly admitted that the authors on the law of nations favor the cause of the Republic. However, your Excellency adds that the writers would have thought differently had they been cognizant of our financial system.

However much we may wish to dwell with respect on any supposition emanating from your Excellency, it cannot have the weight of a doctrine maintained by the wise sentiment of men who have shed such lustre upon international law, and whose opinions have been generally accepted throughout the world. It is also a source of regret that duty should force me to add that in your letter I find no argument worthy of consideration.

The good or bad points in our tax system neither can nor ought to be a subject of diplomatic discussions, and it would be acting against the spirit of Mexican independence if the General Government were to enter into any discussion, since it is to them that is confided the representation of their rights in their foreign relations.

Your Excellency, in order, alleged not doctrines which do not exist in your support, but the probability of the existence of them has been compelled to violate the law of nations by condemning our contributions and taxes as against the economy. Your Excellency well knows that this branch is essentially and exclusively intrusted to the proper authorities of the nation; wherefore, your Excellency must know that, with entire justice on my side, though with no less regret, I have determined not to submit to the consideration of the President of the Republic any communication from your Excellency in which it may be attempted to interfere in the slightest degree in the interior government of the country.

Furthermore, you will agree with me that it was impossible to attempt this diplomatic abuse more ineffectually than in the present case. It is sincerely to be regretted that the system and principles of our public revenues do not meet the approbation of your Excellency, but not so much, allow me to say, as if that approbation were necessary in order to establish and preserve the revenues of the State.

If the publicists have unanimously maintained that foreigners must pay the taxes decreed in the country where they reside, this doctrine, as its authors expressly state, does not refer in any manner to the good or bad systems of revenues, but to the independence and sovereignty of nations, and upon this point Mexico is fully equal to all of them, and she will make every effort to preserve that equality to which she has indubitable rights, however much it may be attempted to ignore it by decrying her social condition, and bitterly censuring her system of finances.

If the authors of the law of nations ought to have modified or extenuated the aforesaid obligations of foreigners, when the revenue system of the country where they reside was a bad one, the doctrines of these writers would have changed in the sense which your Excellency is pleased to consider them, without any want of knowledge on their part of the Mexican system of finances, because the many examples of inconsiderate persons of bad faith and atrocious meanness employed as financial recourses in Europe, were fully known during a period certainly very much prolonged. And even if we should consider them at the present day, they are much needed everywhere, in order that political economy should precisely be applied to the system of contributions.

Your Excellency's supposition upon the possible opinion of the publicists is but the consequence of a certain policy sustained for many years, to the detriment of Mexico, and in virtue whereof it was designed to do away with all principles, all customs, and all authorities when it is attempted to injure this nation.

The very war itself in which we are now engaged will decide whether Mexico is really a sovereign nation, or whether she is to be treated in an exceptional manner, in contempt of the law which regulates the relations of peoples among themselves.

I would request your Excellency not to speak of the interests of the Government, because it is itself, under all aspects, the best judge upon such a subject; and in reference to the many reasons which your Excellency states you have for persisting in the opinion that foreigners should be exempted from this contribution, as your Excellency makes no application of these reasons, it is impossible for me to take them into consideration.

Your Excellency reserves them to yourself; you only reply in the manner stated, to one only of mine, and still you inform me that you still retain your opinion, and that in this position you will advise foreigners not to yield a loyal obedience to the law, as they should do, but that they yield to force, as if it were matter relating to a flagrant violation of the public authority to their detriment.

When the Government of Mexico receives just attentions, it returns them with interest; when it is attempted to embarrass it in the use of its national prerogatives, it will always know how to exercise them.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Baron E. de Wagner, Minister Resident of Prussia.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

A true copy. ROMERO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Trade with the Rebels—Reception of Cotton from Across Lake Pontchatrain—The Cotton Trade Through Matamoras—The Tisdale Case—An Outrage on the Military Authorities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

The subject of trade with the rebels is naturally an engrossing one, and it is the most easy thing in the world for many of our officers to slide out of newly-fledged military positions into the routine of commercial speculation, and this is not to be wondered at, when the profits are often a thousand fold. So far as my observation goes, I have always thought that it was a mistake to withhold provisions from the enemy, in small quantities, when cotton of ten times the value could be obtained in exchange. My reason of this belief is, that so long as the enemy has the cotton so long it has power, and the sooner the supply is exhausted the sooner they will realize their helplessness. As things work here at present, truly loyal business men have but little opportunity for trade—simply because it is interdicted, and loyal men respect the laws; in the meantime unprincipled foreigners and baldly disposed citizens, by hook and by crook, manage to pick up large sums, and all they make is simply because they are unprincipled and unscrupulous. Advantage is taken of everything, to accomplish gain for foreigners or for the rebels, as the following will show. Gen. Banks has, by proclamation, very properly encouraged, by special permits, the bringing of cotton to this port, and promised protection to its owners. Within the last few weeks something like 1,300 bales have been received here from across the lake, all of which was consigned to foreign houses. The parties possessing the cotton have purchased an American vessel for a low price, given it a new name, run up the Italian flag, and now have the cotton on board, and in a few days it will be on the sea, protected against the English pirates *Florida* and *Alabama*, and when the cotton reaches Europe *it will be sold for gold, and probably put to rebel account.* Now it will be perceived that throughout the whole of this transaction the American merchant, the American flag, and loyalty, indeed, in every respect, is entirely ignored; our good nature and our leniency are all taken advantage of to help our enemies.

The cotton should have been put up here at auction, and sold for greenbacks; it never should have been allowed to pass through our territory and receive our protection, merely to assist people engaged in the monstrous work of destroying our Government. The whole of the cotton crop of Alabama, Texas and the northern part of this State is finding a safe market at Matamoras. It is one of the monstrous things in the management of this war that the Rio Grande has not been taken possession of by our troops, and thus put a stop to a traffic that is more than all other things giving aid and comfort to the enemy. There never has been a time when 10,000 troops could not have held the Texas frontier. Seventy vessels are now lying at the mouth of the river waiting for loads of cotton, the nationality of these vessels is about equally divided between English and America. The delay to them is caused by the want of lighters and not by the want of cargoes. Wagon trains a mile long, filled with cotton, frequently come into Brownsville, and continually return to Red River in this State with all kinds of contraband goods, which are scattered through Alabama, Mississippi, and even find their way to the rebel forces on the Potomac. The country on the Rio Grande is healthy, and the few people left in Texas are mostly loyal. There would be no contest, if a comparatively small and well-equipped force was sent as suggested, and the amount of damage that would follow to the enemy by this movement can hardly be appreciated. But the subject has been so often canvassed and so often presented to the Government in Washington, that I fear am prosy in alluding to it in my letter.

The Tisdale case was opened, rebutting testimony was admitted, and we have the interesting spectacle of an effort to destroy the spontaneous testimony of the young men who originally reported and proved that the Tisdale party, as everyone here knows, was a secesh demonstration. The whole thing is simply disgusting. Under Judge Bell's administration, Tisdale being a registered enemy, would have had no status in Court, until he took the oath of allegiance, and this should be the case now, for what right, in God's name, has an openly registered enemy of the United States in Judge Peabody's Court? One of the persons called to the stand to rebut the originally given testimony of the character of Mr. Tisdale's party, was Mr. Alfred Munroe, a well-known merchant of this city, and in all respects, except his political proclivities, a most estimable gentleman. An extract of the *Era's* report of the case will suffice to show the character of the whole proceeding:

> "Alfred Munroe testified to the same, in substance as Mr. Pilcher in his testimony in chief, and on being cross-examined by Mr. Day, as to when he took the oath, he replied that he did not recollect the precise date, but could tell by referring to the document. He was then asked under what circumstances he had taken it. To this question Mr. Roselius interposed an objection to the manner of Mr. Day's cross-examination, contending that the witnesses were called only to testify as to the facts of what actually occurred at the fair.
>
> Mr. Day insisted upon his right to show that these witnesses, claiming to be good Union men, were not entitled to be so considered. That although they had taken the oath, they were still secession sympathisers, that they had no regard for the oath of allegiance they had taken, and therefore their testimony in favor of Tisdale was not to be credited. If, however, they declined to answer on the ground that they might criminate themselves, they were entitled to the protection of the Court.
>
> The Court decided there must be a limit to the cross-examination, and that it had already gone as far as either the time of the Court or the importance of the case warranted.
>
> Upon which ruling Mr. Day remarked that in twenty years' practice he had never before been restricted in his cross-examination of a witness, and asked if he might put the following question to witness: 'On which side now are your sympathies?'
>
> The Court gave him permission to ask the witness the question.
>
> Mr. Munroe replied that it would take him a long time to fully explain himself, but he could answer the question in very few words, by saying that his sympathies were with the South."

Day before yesterday an outrage occurred here upon the military authorities which deserves a passing notice. A notorious robber, named Connors, who has been in the Penitentiary, and finally enlisted after having served his time out in that institution, finishing it in the Workhouse in this city, was yesterday shot by Sergeant E. D. Grover, of the Provost Sheriff's Guard, and belonging to the Twelfth Maine regiment, in endeavoring to escape from him while conveying the rascal to the Parish prison. Connors and another scoundrel, named M. C. Reid, were tried during the morning before the Provost Court, for highway robbery upon the person of Reuben De Bare. The circumstances of the robbery were of the most atrocious character, but the proof was positive against them, which, added to their previous bad reputations they both being old Penitentiary birds, secured their conviction. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each in Fort Pickens. After sentence, they were handcuffed together, and started in charge of Sergeant Grover to the Parish prison. On reaching Dauphine-street Connors had managed to get his hands out of the handcuffs, and started to run. The Sergeant called on him to stop, but he continued his flight, when the officer drew his revolver and fired at him. The ball took effect in his hip, and he fell. Reid in the meantime had taken advantage of the diversion made in his favor by Connors, and while the Sergeant was securing the latter, started off. After bringing Connors down the Sergeant went in pursuit of Reid, and would have succeeded in overhauling and recapturing him *but for the interference of a police officer*, who absolutely had the audacity *to arrest the Sergeant* and take him to the lock-up! Reid thus escaped, and is now at large. Sergeant Grover was released by Lieut. Andrews, of the Provost-Sheriff's office, but the policeman, who literally interposed his authority to shield Reid in his attempt to escape, has not, as far as I can learn, been discharged from his office.

Last night there were two or three frame buildings burnt, and when the firemen of Engines Nos. 13 and 14 were returning home, they took occasion, when they arrived opposite Lafayette-square, where a regiment of soldiers are stationed, to commence singing rebel songs. Of the consequences of this conduct, the *Era* says:

> "Lieut Boyd Robinson and his special officers interposed their authority, and ordered them to cease singing the obnoxious ditty, but they paid no attention to the admonition, and with the assistence of the Provost Guard, ten of the leaders in the operatic exercises were arrested and locked up. Before the arrest was made, however, one of the firemen, and Copeland, the porter of the City Hotel, had some words. The fireman drew a knife, and was making toward him, when Copeland drew his revolver and fired at him. The fireman ran away, and escaped uninjured, but the report of the shot caused a great deal of excitement, which was increased by the beating of the long roll in the Square. The horse of No. 14 ran away frightened, but was stopped on Poydras-street. A great crowd of persons assembled around the place, but when the cause of the difficulty was explained, all retired, and order reigned once more in the vicinity of the City Hall. There were a thousand rumors afloat in a few minutes, however; some had it a man had been killed by the Provost-Guard, others that a special officer had killed a man, and still a third party insisted that a sentinel at the square had fired into the crowd of firemen and killed one of them. But there is no use trying to stop the thousand wagging tongues of Dame Rumor. To sum up, there was a fire—ten firemen were arrested for singing treasonable songs—and one was shot at for attempting to cut the porter of the City Hall."

It is easy and painful to mark the gradual declension of good order in this City; where it is to stop, unless the Provost-Judge interposes his authority, I cannot see. It requires but a few weeks more without a radical change is made, to reduce our City to some of the worst features that characterized it under the miserable rule that was displaced, at least for a time, by the arrival here of the Federal authorities.

The Pirate Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "E. B." is in sad distress about the *Alabama*. He wants her destroyed, which we all do, and suggests letters-of-marque. Has he thought of the difficulty of finding her? If not, let me show it.

Take her last heard from cruising ground, viz.: the route of vessels bound to and from the South Atlantic. It has an extent of 4 degrees of longitude, and from New-York to the equator, 40 of latitude. This, divided into squares of 40 miles each side, makes 300 squares. To keep a vessel at each angle of the square would require 1,198 vessels. Squares of 40 miles are named, as 20 miles is the extreme distance a vessel can be seen from another at sea.

In a former communication I showed how many vessels would be required to watch the route between the British Channel and our ports—over 550. The finding of the *Alabama* at sea must, therefore, be accidental, as we have no such number of vessels of war. How then is the destruction of the *Alabama* to be effected, you ask? I answer—*destroy her in the first British port you find her.* There are British precedents for such action. The *Gen. Armstrong*, in the harbor of Fayal, and the *Essex* frigate, in the Bay of Valparaiso—both by English ships-of-war in the war of 1812.

G. W. B.

The Washington Seal.—Mr. S. A. Washington, of Middleport, Ill., writes as follows to the President of the Chicago Historical Society:

> "Some year or two ago, (if my memory serves me,) I recollect of noticing that Edward Everett—in a number of his 'Mount Vernon Papers'—mentioned the (supposed) fact, that the private seal and coat-of-arms of Gen. Washington was either lost to history, or with some member of the family.
>
> The seal and coat-of-arms of the Washington family, worn by Gen. Washington, with which he sealed both his private and official correspondence, is not lost, but is in my possession, and highly esteemed as an heir-loom, and been possessed by me for thirty-two years—several impressions of which I send you, which you are at liberty to place in your Society's cabinet. They were made by me from the original seal, a few days since, together with others, which I design to send to Hons. Edward Everett and George Bancroft.
>
> The seal was left to the late Judge Bushrod Washington, of Mount Washington, who left the same to my father, the late Bushrod Washington, Jr., the then nearest relative of the name, who, on his death, in 1831, left the same to me, his oldest son, with whom it has ever since remained, and been preserved as a future gift to my oldest son, Bushrod D. Washington, now in the army, should he survive me."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have rebel reports from Charleston as late as 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 9th inst. Up to that time, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, commenced on the 7th, had not been renewed. Official dispatches from BEAUREGARD, dated the 8th, make a positive statement that the *Keokuk* sunk on the morning of that day, in consequence of the injuries she received on the day previous, and the Press dispatches in the Richmond papers state that pieces of her furniture had washed ashore on the Morris Island beach. It is said also that one of the machines known as "devils," designed for the removal of torpedoes, had washed ashore—probably the one attached to the *Keokuk*. The fighting appears to have been at a much closer range than at first reported. It was chiefly at a distance of nine hundred yards. It is said the Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without going within five hundred yards. Our vessels, at last accounts, were still in sight, and it was anticipated that the attack would be renewed on the 10th.

Rebel reports from Little Washington, N. C., where Gen. FOSTER is besieged by the rebels under HILL, are only to Sunday last. It is stated that two gunboats, followed by several large transports loaded with troops, attempted to run up the Pamlico to reinforce Gen. FOSTER, but were forced to turn back, badly damaged by the rebel batteries—one transport, the *Louisiana*, being sunk. Gen. FOSTER had refused to surrender, and it was expected the place would be shelled.

A letter received in Boston, from Beaufort, N. C., of April 6, and posted at the Merchants' Exchange, says that the train from Newbern had just arrived, and reports that news had reached there that Gen. FOSTER had been reinforced, and had driven the rebels back from Little Washington. A transport which left Newbern on the 8th, and arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, brought no such cheerful intelligence.

The news from Vicksburgh this morning is brief. The weather was fine, and the health of the army was improving. Gen. GRANT had removed his headquarters to Milliken's Bend. He is said to have visited Vicksburgh on the 4th inst. with a flag of truce—the motive of his visit being a secret. Rebel advices from Fort Pemberton, as late as the 5th inst., state that our forces were retiring from the vicinity.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of five more blockade runners—the British steamer *Surprise*, by the *Huntsville*, from St. Marks, Fla., bound to Havana; the rebel schooner *Fire Brothers*, and the English schooner *John Williams*, by the *Octorara*, and the English schooners *Florence Nightingale* and *Brothers*, by the *Tioga*.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the consolidation of City railroads was reported favorably; also, the Gravesend Railroad bill; also, the Newtown Double-track Railroad bill; also, the New-York Supervisors' Salary bill, which was tabled; also, the South Bergen Railroad bill; also, the bill amending the Code of Procedure, which was ordered to a third reading; also, the Brooklyn Tunnel Assessment bill, which was ordered to a third reading. The House amendments to the bill appropriating the surplus Canal revenues were non-concurred in.

In the Assembly, the Gold bill, as amended by the Senate, was referred to the Bank Committee, with power to report at any time. Bills were passed establishing and regulating the ferries between New-York and Staten Island, and to promote the reënlistment of volunteers. A large number of bills were reported favorably—among them the one for the defence of New-York harbor, and the one relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York. The bill establishing a Police Department for the City and County of New-York was reported for the consideration of the House. The Excise bill was also reported for consideration. Concurrent resolutions were adopted to adjourn on the 18th inst.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Glasgow* and *Africa*, we have advices from Europe to the 29th ult., four days later than by the *Bavaria*. The news is important. A debate had taken place in the British House of Commons on the 27th regarding the fitting out of the *Alabama*, during which Lord PALMERSTON declared that the British Government had done, and would do all in its power to enforce the law; but it could only act on sworn depositions, and not on rumors and suspicions; and he believed that, if they had seized the *Alabama*, no cause would have been substantiated against her, as she had no armament, whatever might have been the suspicion of her destination. Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the *Alabama*, maintained that the whole transaction with respect to that vessel was most open and legitimate. Other members, however, took a different view of the matter. Considerable excitement had been occasioned in England by the publication of the circumstances attending the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, by Admiral WILKES, and Consols fluctuated considerably in consequence, but at last accounts the excitement had subsided, and no fears were entertained that anything unpleasant would occur. No further disturbances had occurred at Stayleybridge, but matters still looked threatening. With regard to the riots there, Sir G. GREY, in the House of Commons on the 27th, stated that he had no doubt the civil and military authorities would have no difficulty in suppressing any attempt to renew the disturbances. He stated that steps were being taken to adapt the machinery of the mills to Indian and other descriptions of cotton. The latest accounts from Poland are confused. A Vienna telegram says that LANGIEWICZ had been set at liberty on parole. He and his followers proceeded to Brunn-Moravia. The violation of the Galician frontier by the Russians will be considered "as a violation of international law." LANGIEWICZ was expected in Paris. The Liverpool cotton market was firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@⅜ for money. The rebel loan was fluctuating.

GENERAL NEWS.

An immense mass meeting was held in Union-square yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Loyal National League—it being the anniversary of the rebel attack upon Fort Sumter. Between twenty and thirty thousand people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The populace were addressed from six different stands around the Square, and among the speakers were Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, Postmaster-General BLAIR, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, Judge KELLY and BENJ. H. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, Col. WOODFORD, Judge PIERREPONT, and others.

The Court of Appeals have unanimously decided against the policemen, who, under Mayor WOOD, years ago, refused to recognize the authority of the Police Commissioners. The decision denies them the pay they sued for while acting thus insubordinately, and compels them to pay the costs of the suits.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in limited demand on Saturday, at generally unchanged prices. Groceries were in moderate request, as also were Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Fish and Cotton attracted more attention at firmer rates. Most other articles were inactive at irregular quotations. The freight market was dull, with 439 vessels of all class in port.

The Military Aspect.

The harbor of Charleston is about the only part of the great field of operations in which important active work is going on at this moment. Everywhere else matters remain *in statu quo*, except perhaps at Vicksburgh and on the North Carolina coast, from both of which the advices are confused and unsatisfactory. We hear nothing further of the naval bombardment of Vicksburgh, which was reported to have been opened a week ago, and as the rebels report that FARRAGUT'S sihps have again appeared above Port Hudson, we may conclude that no serious bombardment was begun. All the canals, and all the naval and military expeditions designed by Gen. GRANT to turn Vicksburgh, have been given up. A rebel telegram from there, under date of Tuesday last, announces that GRANT'S troops have struck their tents, abandoned the peninsula, cut the levee and turned the water into their camping ground; and that a number of transports, laden with his soldiers, have gone up the river. There have been rumors that Gen. GRANT was again about to change his base to Memphis, with the purpose of renewing his once baffled march into Central Mississippi. The season and the weather are more favorable for such an enterprise than when he attempted it before, and may afford him better success. Beside, the movement would be of unquestionably great damage to the rebel cause in deranging and destroying the agricultural operations in the heart of Mississippi, where their papers boast the largest and finest crops of wheat are growing, to relieve the now pressing hunger of the South.

Matters on the North Carolina Coast have assumed an unexpected aspect. The rebels, finding an unprotected Union garrison at the town of Little Washington, on the Tar River, have suddenly thrown down a force of ten or fifteen thousand men, under Gens. HILL and PETTIGREW, with the design of overwhelming our troops. Repulsed on the first assault, they seem now to be laying regular siege to the place, and brisk movements on both sides are reported this morning. Gen. FOSTER is evidently very active in bringing up troops from Newbern, and other points; and our confidence in the ability of this officer—which is based upon his excellent and successful conduct during his whole campaign on the North Carolina Coast—leads us to believe that he will make a gallant, skillful and unflinching contest, and will come out of it with the same good fortune that has always awaited him.

From Gen. BANKS' Department there is no news of significance, though minor successes and reverses continue occurring here and there in Lower Louisiana. The main misfortune, however, is that Gen. BANKS has not been able to join effectively with the forces above in any advance upon the vital points of the rebellion on the east bank of the Mississippi River. Gen. BANKS sailed from this harbor with a fine force of men. The public disappointment was very great that he did not turn up the James River, and coöperate with BURNSIDE'S movements in Virginia; and there can be no less disappointment now, situated as his army is in Louisiana, that it is not before Charleston, taking part in the assault on that stronghold. There is no doubt that in land forces the rebels there outnumber us two to one, and it might be that the brunt of the battle shall be thrown upon our army after all.

With these exceptions, there are no special signs of immediate action anywhere—though all signs often fail in war-time. An extract from the Richmond *Examiner*, telegraphed us this morning, says that "the campaign and the war will culminate in the month of June." It is hard to tell what is the real reason for this rebel belief, unless it be the conviction that it is impossible for the Confederacy to hold out beyond that time. The *Examiner* goes on to assign the weather as the ostensible ground of its opinion. "If we (the rebels) come out victorious then, the war will be substantially over, as the Federal troops cannot operate in the South after that time." This is nonsense, as will be seen by recounting the heavy work, and heavy fighting that were done by our armies, both in the East and West, "after June" in last year. But, notwithstanding the weakness of the rebels' reason, we should not wonder if his judgment proved correct, and the Confederacy melted away in midsummer.

OLD NAMES FOR NEW PLACES.—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, of April 9, revives ancient memories in politics by bringing forward two Old Whig names for public office in Virginia. A public meeting in Albemarle County presents the name of the Hon. W. C. RIVES for election to the Confederate Congress, which action the *Whig* warmly commends and hopes to see followed with unanimity by all other counties in the District. And, in another column, Hon. W. L. GOGGIN publishes a long, poor-spirited address "consenting" to be a candidate for Governor of Virginia. GOGGIN was once a manly politician of the Old Whig and Union school, and had the honor as such to run for the office of Governor of Virginia, but without success. His present letter is a cringing, fawning apology for his past political record, but it will not avail him. Neither he nor RIVES will be trusted by the rebels who are the wool-dyed Democrats of the past.

The Ball's Bluff Disaster—Gen. McClellan and Gen. Stone.

No event in the history of the war has so shocked the public mind as the needless exposure of 1,700 of our soldiers to the murderous onslaught of 4,000 of the enemy at Ball's Bluff, in October of the first year. Nor has any event remained in so much obscurity. All that the people have known of it is that "somebody blundered." But who it was, and why he has never been brought to account, has been a standing puzzle from that day to the present. The dealings with Gen. STONE only complicated the enigma. If he was the man in fault, why should he have been retained in the same command for three months afterward without rebuke, or any diminution of trust? When, afterward, he was so suddenly arrested, why was he suffered to lie in Fort Lafayette nearly a year without trial, or the slightest opportunity of meeting the charges against him? Why was he finally so suddenly released? And why, ever since, has he in vain sought a Court-martial or a Court of Inquiry? These questions have exercised the public mind not a little, but to no purpose. The whole chapter, from beginning to end, has been as impenetrable as the veil of Isis. There was *something* behind, but that was all that could be made out.

The Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, as published by us on Friday, has done much toward dispelling the mystery. On some interesting points it is not conclusive, because of conflict of testimony; but it pretty effectually clears up the matters of chief concern. The Committee observe the same impartial course in their report of this affair as in their other reports—confining themselves strictly to a digest of the evidence, avoiding both deductions and comments. But the evidence on the principal points is so specific that it must make the same impression on all fair minds.

It is made apparent that *the prime cause of the disastrous movement was a misconception on the part of Gen. Stone, produced by the default of Gen. McClellan.* The day before the battle (Sunday) Gen. STONE was informed by telegraph from Gen. McCLELLAN in Washington, that a large force under Gen. McCALL was at Drainsville, and was at that time "sending out heavy reconnoissances in all directions from that point." Gen. STONE was directed in this telegram "to keep a good lookout upon Leesburgh, to see if this movement has the effect to drive them (the rebels) away;" and it was added, "perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them." Gen. STONE on the same day started a second reconnoitering party toward Leesburgh, and immediately telegraphed the fact to Gen. McCLELLAN. To that telegram no reply was made; and Gen. STONE was left in entire ignorance of the fact that Gen. McCALL'S force was ordered by Gen. McCLELLAN *back* from Drainsville on Monday morning. That fact did not become known to him until Monday night, *after* the battle. The consequence was that Gen. STONE supposed, on the morning of the battle—and had reason to suppose—that Leesburgh was to be threatened on the other side by Gen. McCALL'S regiments. It was this error, for which he was not responsible, that made the movement across the river, with such insufficient means for retreat, an act of ruinous rashness, instead of being, what it would have been otherwise, a perfectly safe and highly serviceable operation, in full pursuance of the original orders.

It is also made quite apparent that the *movement was approved by McClellan* both at the time and afterward. According to the evidence, Gen. STONE apprised him on the day of the battle that the crossing had been made—received from him a congratulatory dispatch in return, and was directed by him after the battle to hold Edwards' Ferry and "all the ground you now have on the Virginia shore," by intrenching, if necessary, with a promise of reinforcements. This testimony, in conjunction with the fact that Gen. STONE was retained in his full command for three months afterward, would seem to forbid all doubt that he was considered at headquarters to have been not at all in fault.

Again, it is shown that *the primary responsibility of Gen. Stone's arrest and long confinement without trial belongs to Gen. McClellan.* He himself admits, in his own testimony, that Gen. STONE was arrested and consigned to Fort Lafayette at his instance. Previous to his arrest Gen. STONE was summoned before the War Committee to testify in regard to the Ball's Bluff affair, but his testimony was very indefinite and unsatisfactory. It now appears, from evidence given by him before the Committee six weeks ago, that his reserve at the first examination was owing to instructions which he had received at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters on the same morning, that "officers giving testimony before the Committee should not state, *without his authority*, anything regarding his plans, his orders for the movements of troops, or his orders concerning the position of troops;" and that this was understood to apply to past orders and transactions as well as future. No authority to make such disclosures was ever accorded by Gen. McCLELLAN. In consequence, Gen. STONE could not vindicate himself before the Committee. He was sent directly afterwards to Fort Lafayette. His urgent appeal for a military trial, and those of his friends to the same end, were unheeded throughout his incarceration of eleven months; and, to the very last day of Gen. McCLELLAN'S command, he could get no hearing whatever. We consider the War Department to have been greatly to blame for consenting to this thing. It did so, as was announced at the time, on the ground that the trial could not be had without detriment to the campaigns then in progress, and Gen. McCLELLAN may have so represented; but this ought not to have been regarded. The complete investigation should have been promptly made, whatever Gen. McCLELLAN might have thought of it, or however he might have suffered from it. As it is, Gen. STONE has sustained a most flagrant wrong—a wrong which will probably stand as the very worst blot on the National side in the history of the war.

We await with great interest the publication of the entire evidence taken by the Committee relative to the Ball's Bluff calamity, and the subsequent treatment of Gen. STONE. If it shall in any respect present Gen. McCLELLAN in a less unfavorable light, we shall note the fact with pleasure.

The Prusso-Russian Convention and its Results.

At length we have conclusive proof that "the sea-serpent" is something more than a myth. A telegram from Posen, brought here by the European steamer of yesterday, announces "that a strong Russian column had entered that Duchy, marching by way of Pleschen, Neustadt and Vreschen, and had afterward returned to Poland." One fact is said to be worth a whole cart-load of arguments, and the foregoing fact sets at rest the controversy about the Prusso-Russian Convention. The existence and nature of that instrument are now revealed; and not only so, but we have authentic evidence that it is in actual operation, notwithstanding the denunciations of the French and English Press, the Prussian Deputies and the British Commons, and despite the remonstrances of the Governments of the Western Powers. The Prussian King, like the boy in the fable, is not to be driven from his purpose by clods. The friendly remonstrances of France and England have not produced the anticipated effect, and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Earl RUSSELL have discovered that if they would make an impression on the mind of the royal Brandenburgher, it must be by expostulations of a different kind.

This convention we consider as impolitic for Prussia as possible. WILLIAM, above all men, should have continued a rigid observer of the principle of non-intervention in the present instance. The exposed situation of Prussia, her weakness in defensive war, and the recollection that he possessed a large portion of the dismembered kingdom, and ruled over numerous Polish subjects, should have deterred him from meddling in the matter, and kept him true to his neutral obligations. It would be a great mistake, however, to assume that the Prussian monarch disregarded his interests, departed from his neutrality, and subscribed to the Convention merely out of servile devotion to the Czar. WILLIAM, we may be assured, took this course not so much to accommodate his Muscovite cousin as to gratify certain antipathies, allay certain fears, and promote certain schemes of his own, as a descendant of one of the spoliators of Poland, and a joint inheritor of the plunder.

The consciousness that the resurrection of Poland would be the annihilation of Prussia, and apprehension that if ALEXANDER'S portion of the extinct realm should attain independence, the annexation thereto of the remaining provinces would ultimately follow, would alone have sufficed to impel the Landesvater to action; while the hope of breaking the ranks of the phalanx arrayed against him in the Lower Chamber, by attempting to rekindle the old enmities which once inspired the rival races within his dominions, must have been an irresistible inducement to WILLIAM'S interference. But whatever were the considerations which most determined him to become a party to this Convention, the consequences of his assent to it have been quite different from those he anticipated. Not only has it failed to stir up the old strife between Teuton and Sarmatian, and to set their representatives in the popular Chamber at variance, but it has given rise to a debate in that assembly which has rendered the breach between VON BISMARK and the Deputies wider and more irreparable than ever.

Nothing could exceed the insolence of the language and deportment of the Minister-President on that occasion. He styled the leaders of the Opposition traitors, revolutionists, anarchists, because they presumed to denounce the Convention, and to maintain that the honor and interests of Prussia alike required her to have neither part nor lot in the Russo-Polish struggle; and when called to order for the use of these offensive terms, he declared that he was not amenable to the rules of the Chamber, or the authority of its President; that he was there not by their favor, but by his Sovereign's command. Yet this model Minister, so violent in assailing others, and so prompt in repudiating the authority of the Chamber's President, was not ashamed to seek the protection of that officer when he was himself assailed.

The outrageous conduct of Herr VON BISMARK during the debate on the Polish question, has brought things to a crisis. The Minister-President and the Deputies can no longer carry on business together. Either the King must find a less obnoxious Premier, or the Legislature must be dissolved, and the country governed as a despotism. WILLIAM, it is said, would have no objection to get rid of VON BISMARK, could he only get some fit tool to take his place. But here is the difficulty. His Majesty, though willing enough to change his Minister, has no notion of changing his policy. Notwithstanding the experience he has had of the impossibility of continuing to govern a constitutional kingdom regardless of the wishes of the nation's representatives, he is still doggedly determined to hold out against the Lower Chamber. He will not succumb to the majority, he will not condescend to select a Minister from the Liberal party, and no prudent man among the reactionists—neither MANTEUFFEL, nor DOLTZ, nor BERNSTORF—will consent to relieve VON BISMARK of the cares of State, unless some terms are come to with the Deputies. Whatever be the consequence then, the present Premier must remain in office, and so we may regard the dissolution of the Parliament as a mere question of time. This *coup d'état*, however, may not be immediately resorted to. An effort will first be made to obtain the assent of the popular chamber to the budget for the current year; and not till after VON BISMARK shall have tried the experiment and failed, will the death sentence be pronounced. If the King has made up his mind to imitate the example of CHARLES the First, to dispense with the use of parliaments, and to rule as a despot, the policy of this proceeding can, of course, be understood. But if WILLIAM should dissolve his Legislature, with no other view than to get rid of a troublesome opposition, and to appeal once more to the people, it is inconceivable how he could have arrived at the conclusion that a proceeding which has hitherto, as often as repeated, invariably added to the strength of the Liberal party, should, in the present excited state of public feeling, turn out to the advantage of the Court. Judging from the vote on the Polish question, the reactionists constitute a very small minority in the existing Chamber, and a fresh appeal to the nation now can have no other result than that of rendering the Ministerial minority in the next Chamber still more feeble and contemptible. As it is evident then that WILLIAM cannot improve his position by a dissolution, but merely render his adversaries more formidable, the best thing he can do is to part with his despotic crotchets, provide himself with a popular Premier, and make peace with the nation's representatives while yet there is time.

Recall of the Prussian Minister in Mexico.

Among the many signs of a change in public sentiment in Europe regarding Mexico, the recent prompt acquiescence of the Prussian Government to the request of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs for the recall of the Prussian Minister in Mexico, BARON E. DE WAGNER, is not the least significant. BARON WAGNER, by his active partizanship with the Church party, his hatred to the liberal cause, and his subserviency to the French, had made himself most obnoxious to the Mexican Government and people; and his constant disregard of all the courtesies recognized in diplomatic intercourse had made it almost impossible for any minister of foreign affairs, possessing any just sensitiveness as to his own or his country's dignity, to transact official business with him.

But the principal ground upon which his recall was requested of the Prussian Government was with reference to the stand he had taken in regard to the collection of taxes from resident foreigners for the purpose of sustaining the Government when carrying on either civil or foreign war. BARON WAGNER took the ground that foreigners in Mexico should be exempt from all taxation for such purposes; that, in other words, although residing in the country, and enjoying its hospitality and protection, and its opportunities for the acquisition of wealth, they should not be called upon to contribute toward the support of the Government of that country?

This fundamental principle of the right of government has always been attacked by the representatives of European Powers in Mexico, whenever the question was one of sustaining a Government founded upon the Republican theory, as, had they the courage, they would attack the same principle here in our own struggle, in defence of institutions which also are opposed to the monarchical theories of Europe.

We therefore give space this morning to the able notes of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor FUENTE, in reply to the position assumed by Baron WAGNER, which we take from the correspondence on Mexican affairs recently submitted to Congress. The clear and forcible reasoning of Señor FUENTE, and the dignified manner in which he sustains the rights of his Government at so difficult a moment, in a question which is now one of peculiar interest on this continent, should command for him the respect and regard of all American statesmen.

It is high time that the constant intrigues of European ministers on this continent against the cause of republican institutions should be brought to an end; and we are glad that Mexico has taken the lead in setting an example that is so worthy of being followed by our own Government.

Three Rebel Departments—Preparations to meet Hooker.

Hitherto the defence of Richmond has been confided to one military head, whose department embraced all the territory of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. But a division of the department has taken place, as we learn from the Richmond papers. An official order of Adjt.-Gen. S. COOPER, dated April 1, establishes the following change: The geographical limits of the command of Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET, embracing the defences of Richmond and extending south to include the State of North Carolina, the whole under the supervision and general direction of Gen. R. E. LEE, is divided into three military departments, as follows: All north of the James River, for the defence of Richmond, will constitute the Department of Richmond, under Maj.-Gen. ELZEY, headquarters Richmond; all that portion of Virginia south of the James River and east of the County of Powhatan, constitutes the Department of Southern Virginia, under Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, headquarters at some central point near the Blackwater; the State of North Carolina constitutes the Department of North Carolina, under Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL, headquarters Goldsboro.

Gen. ELZEY is a Marylander, a former United States Army officer, who, as Brigadier, brought the van of General Jo. JOHNSTON'S forces to BEAUREGARD'S help in the first battle of Bull Run. But he has not since been particularly prominent in the Confederate service. Gen. D. H. HILL has, on many occasions, justified himself to his fellow rebels as an officer of some skill and daring.

It does not appear, from the wording of Adjt.-Gen. COOPER'S order, that Gen. LONGSTREET and Gen. LEE are displaced from their posts of general supervision of the territory now carved up into districts, though we think it is fairly inferrable that their direct personal attention to the departments thus created is not to be expected, but that a large responsibility is to be thrown upon the newly appointed Commanders of Departments.

The question arises, then, What is to be the immediate duty of Gens. LEE and LONGSTREET? We think there is not much room for mistake in regard to them. It is most probable that they are to take command in person of the rebel army of the Rappahannock, and devote all their ability to foiling Gen. HOOKER and the Army of the Potomac, and watching their opportunity to menace Washington and Maryland again, if possible. The drying weather of April warns them to prepare for HOOKER'S onset.

Necessity of a Reorganization of Our Armies—Points to be Reached.

In view of the probable and speedy enforcement of the Conscription act, and the consequent necessity for the reorganization of our armies, we offer for the earnest consideration of the country some views written during this war by an officer of talent, rank and experience in the regular army. He has served on the Staffs of Gens. SHERMAN and HUNTER at Port Royal, McCLELLAN at Antietam, and recently, GRANT in Mississippi. His plans have been submitted to Gen. GRANT, Gen. McCLERNAND, Gen. McPHERSON and Gen. LOGAN, as well as many others of the Western army, and received the warm approval of *all* those officers. Indeed, no man can have been long in the service, and not acknowledge the absolute necessity of a reorganization of our armies. This it is which the rebels possess and we lack; this it is which too often turns the scales when they are equally balanced; this it is which is likely eventually to decide the great contest in which we are engaged.

Some of the views expressed below have already been adopted, but we allow them to remain, as the fact of their acceptance by the Government will assist in giving weight to the judgment of the writer:

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

"Organization is a subject of which our army knows little, and the people and Congress nothing; but upon which, more than anything else, depends the efficiency of all armed forces. A just distribution of labor is a military as well as a civil necessity. This is secured only by a proper organization. First, then, our grades of general officers are by no means complete. We should have Lieutenant-Generals and Generals in addition to the present. The Adjutant-General's Department should be reorganized and have its duties defined. The best model is that of the French *Etat Major*. Its officers should be selected with more care, given more rank, and be held more strictly accountable for the prompt performance of their duty. As an evidence of the inefficiency of our present system, see the absolute want of knowledge concerning the strength of the National armed forces to-day, [Aug. 10, 1862] Mr. Senator WILSON probably obtained from Gen. THOMAS his data for the statement that we had too many men in the field by 150,000! There is probably not an army in the field whose strength is properly accounted for. There is probably not a General who does not waste half his time in attending to details which should be regulated by a 'well-regulated Staff.'

The Inspector-General's Department is simply a nonentity—totally inefficient, and devoid of power to correct evils, where by chance it may find them. Every brigade, division and corps, ought to have its Inspector selected with a special reference to his soldierly qualities and general knowledge of organizations and the different arms; and in armies there should be special Inspectors of cavalry and artillery—all empowered, as officers of the Staffs, to correct all disarrangements, as a well-digested system of regulations should prescribe. There is no department of the military service by which a more salutary influence could be produced, than by the Inspector-General's, thoroughly reorganized and set to work.

The Quartermaster's Department is sadly in need of internal regulation. MEIGS is a very able man.

The Commissary Department approaches nearer to efficiency than any I know.

The strength of the Engineer Department is simply frittered away by the double organization, and the dead-heads upon both. With more talent than any other corps in the service, it has less influence. Neither branch of it is used as it should be; not one-half the work of which they are capable is exacted, and finally, they are not strong enough by half in officers, nor a tenth part in engineer soldiers.

The Ordnance is a little better off, but is also paralyzed. It should have more vigor, more officers, more men, and more facilities for manufacturing munitions of war.

A *well-regulated Staff* is the soul of military organizations. With these improvements, the line would at once be elevated greatly, both in spirit and efficiency, but by a judicious system of examinations and reward for meritorious conduct in officers and privates, many worthless men would be turned out of service, and many useful ones inspired with new vigor and ardor.

During the English revolution in the time of the Charleses, for the first two years, Parliament scattered money with a lavish hand—everything was bought into the army—patriotism, valor, public spirit—all had their price. As a consequence, the Cavaliers under Prince RUPERT, and the dashing courtiers, conquered in every battle. They galloped from one end to the other of England, almost at will. It was not till CROMWELL and HAMPDEN arose, with their *organized* regiments, that the principles of the revolution began to make head against the fiery valor of the Cavaliers. The army was *reorganized*. The 'Ironsides' became renowned in the world's history for manly and invincible courage; they always conquered. The analogy between then and now, in principles and facts, is too striking for me to trace it further. Must we not profit by history? Is not the lesson plain? Organize and concentrate. Organize by building upon the old basis, rather than attempting to lay the foundations anew. Fill up the old regiments; weed out inefficient officers, fill the vacancies by meritorious officers and non-commissioned officers—adopt *a system*. Let the anomaly of two distinct armies be destroyed; let us return to the traditions of the Government with reference to our standing army. Let it be expanded by merging the entire volunteer army with it. Give each regiment a portion of the country's history, by making it a portion of the National Army in name as well as in fact. Regulate the promotions, so as to get a homogeneous, united, spirited army. As for the details of what I propose, I will not go into them, but simply say that a far better arrangement than that of adding a single new regiment to the (volunteer?) army would be to expand as many as necessary to two or three battalions. In this way the new levy of 300,000 men of July last could be thoroughly incorporated with the present forces.

With a remark with reference to a system of reserves, I will close. Should the army be reorganized as I suggest, the drafts would then be made for the general service, and could be kept at general depots for instruction, till needed to fill up the vacancies; thus vacancies could be filled promptly in those regiments which required it most. Under the present system, some of the regiments which have been kept out of harm's way are overflowing with men, because recruiting happens to be brisk in the States from which they come; while other regiments, which have been decimated by disease and battle, are rendered almost useless because recruiting happens to be slow in their States.

The prominent ideas of this plan are: First, a well-regulated Staff; second, a well-organized homogeneous army, to be formed by a union of the volunteer and regular armies, on a proper and equitable basis; and, third, a proper and efficient system of reserves and recruiting—all so combined as to militate against bribery, peculation and general inefficiency—and promote military merit, zeal, courage and a national spirit of constancy.

It is only by some such system that we can possibly continue the war to a successful issue. It is absolutely necessary, in point of economy as well as military efficiency.

The war has been conducted too far already upon the principle of main strength and awkwardness. New life, new vigor and unity must be infused into it. These can only be secured by organization and discipline. We have the old question among military men to decide, Which is most to be depended upon—enthusiasm or discipline? Without undertaking to say which of these virtues is best, I will simply remark: the rebels are certainly superior to us in the former, equal to us in the latter, and far ahead of us in unity of action and purpose. To conquer them, then, it is clear we must have something beside simple superiority of numbers and *matériel*; and have them, too, elsewhere than at home, or in the arsenals and storehouses. The military and true principle is, that numbers, discipline and *matériel* avail nothing except when arrayed upon the vital point at the vital moment.

These truths will be recognized yet, before this war is terminated. The rebels understand them now."

THE REPORT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Its Revelations Regarding Gen. McClellan—Gen. Pope—Why McClellan was not before Displaced.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

In your synopsis of the report of the Committee upon the Conduct of the War, you call especial attention to the indifference manifested by Gen. McCLELLAN to the preservation of Washington. But there is one instance mentioned in the report, in which Gen. McCLELLAN showed equal indifference to the preservation of the army in front of the enemy, and in justice to him, the fact deserves to be noticed. I allude to the reluctance he showed to sending reinforcements to Gen. POPE, and the suggestions thrown out by him, in his dispatch to the President, "*to leave Pope to get out of his scrape.*" This humane and patriotic proposition was made in one of the last days of August, when not only Gen. POPE, but the whole Army of Virginia, was involved in the "scrape." It was at the moment when the Army of the Peninsula had just returned from its disastrous campaign, and had landed at points on the Potomac within reach of Washington. There was, therefore, at the moment, no danger to the capital, except through the overthrow of POPE, and yet Gen. McCLELLAN was ready "to leave him to get out of his scrape" in the best way he could.

No fact set forth in the report is to my mind so clearly indicative of the spirit of Gen. McCLELLAN, as the deliberate and cold-blooded proposition to abandon the army of Virginia to be overwhelmed and captured on the lame and false pretence that transportation could not be procured in Alexandria and Washington, for twelve or fifteen thousand men. His reluctance to fight, which is apparent in the whole history of his career, since he has had command of the armies, may be attributed to timidity, to feebleness of will and judgment—but this indifference to the fate of a great army, on which the honor and life of the nation was depending, wears a darker hue.

It is greatly to be regretted that Gen. POPE, when appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, gave way to a spirit of vaporing, which has done far more to sully his fame than his defeats by the enemy. The facts elicited in the trial of FITZ JOHN PORTER, and those brought to light by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, make it clear as the noon-day sun, that the defeats which the army suffered in the last days of August, and first of September, were in reality due to the base and treasonable jealousy of McCLELLAN and his friands, and chief among them, PORTER. It may be hoped that sad experience has taught POPE wisdom, and that he will have another opportunity to serve his country. I believe that but for the treachery of PORTER and McCLELLAN, POPE would have destroyed or captured the rebel army.

I have spoken thus freely because I have not been able to repress the feeling of indignation with which every patriot must be inspired on reading the calm and clear statement of facts made by this Report of this Investigating Committee. It is simply unanswerable; and if McCLELLAN had a monolith across his back, he would be no more hopelessly prostrate.

There is a disposition to condemn the President for so long tolerating an incompetent, not to say false man, at the head of the army, with all these damning facts before him. But I think that the report is full of evidence of the President's profound solicitude for the success of our arms, and of his earnest desire to do the best thing possible in every emergency. It should be remembered that the question of a Commander-in-Chief was surrounded with difficulties. The country has not abounded in military talent of the highest order, however much of respectable mediocrity there may be. If McCLELLAN was displaced, who should succeed him? Success on a great scale is the only infallible, and the only safe standard of judging a man's military capacity. But there was no General to select, if success was to be the test, unless Gen. GRANT was to be regarded as coming up to the required standard; but he had enough to do in the West. Gen. HALLECK, whatever his abilities may be, has never gained a great battle. Gens. BURNSIDE, HOOKER, SUMNER, and others, won their laurels only a few months before the removal of McCLELLAN, and their brightest wreaths only a few weeks before that event, at Antietam. Gen. FREMONT, whatever his merits, and however much the idol of a great party, was and is equally undistinguished by great achievements in the field. This may not be his fault. It may be that he only lacks the opportunity;—but still it is the fact, and it would be a leap in the dark to assume that he has all the high qualities of a great commander. I have a good deal of faith in his fighting qualities; and think that he ought to have an opportunity of showing them; although he was, when in Missouri, a little too slow and a great deal too ostentatious.

In view of these facts, of the acknowledged military acquirements of McCLELLAN, and of his popularity in the army and in the country at the time, is it strange that the President should hesitate long before removing him? In truth, there runs through all the dispatches and letters of the President, quoted in the report, a profound earnestness, candor and directness of purpose which cannot fail to command the respect and confidence of the people, and to exclude every feeling of distrust and everything like harsh criticism, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of retaining McCLELLAN so long.

I regard it as one of the most fortunate events of the war, that the country is at length rid of McCLELLAN. I confess that I was one of those who originally entertained a high estimate of his capabilities, and was slow to give it up. But I am now convinced that no fact could more fully demonstrate the capacity of this country for endurance, nor exhibit more clearly its recuperative energies, than the firm and cheerful adherence to its great purpose under the leadership of such a man, Richmond is not yet taken, the Mississippi is not yet opened, Fort Sumter may still flaunt defiance in the faces of our gallant sailors and soldiers, but at any rate we are rid of McCLELLAN; and our armies are everywhere commanded by men who have gone into the field with no qualms of conscience, with no mental reservations, and with no secret sympathies with traitors on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, or of the Atlantic Ocean.

SPECTATOR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant Visits Vicksburgh Under a Flag of Truce.

Our Forces Falling Back from Fort Pemberton.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 11.

The *Gazette* of this city has a special dispatch, containing the following:

There is nothing new from Vicksburgh.

The health of our army is improving rapidly.

The weather is very fine.

Gen. GRANT has moved his headquarters to Milliken's Bend.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS arrived at Helena on the 6th inst., *en route* to Gen. GRANT's headquarters.

A flag of truce went to Vicksburgh on the 4th inst., accompanied by Gen. GRANT in person. His mission is a secret one.

Rebel advices from Fort Pemberton to the 5th inst., say:

"The Federal troops commenced embarking on the night of the 4th inst., and are rapidly retreating. We shelled their camps and transportation and disabled one of their boats."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Arrival of Prisoners at Nashville—Attack on a Train by the Rebels, &c.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, April 11.

Between fifty and sixty prisoners, captured at Franklin, Tennessee, arrived in this city to-night, most of them belonging to the First Tennessee Infantry, and belonging here.

The rebels at Lavergne, yesterday, captured two car loads of Confederate prisoners, *en route* for Nashville. They also plundered the passengers of their watches, money and clothing. They paroled our officers and soldiers, but many of the former refused to accept of the parole, and were sent South.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Hudson Open—The Canals to be Opened on the First of May—Passage of the Broadway Railroad Bill in the Senate—The Bill Before the House—Anti-Gold Speculation—The Staten Island Ferries, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 10, 1863.

The Hudson River, from the State dam to its mouth, is clear of ice, and boats arrive and depart in their appointed order. Owners are preparing to meet the wants of the opening season, and the docks and basins are scenes of activity.

The day for opening the canals has been fixed for the first of May—rather late than early, yet as early as would be prudent, considering the character of the season. The Commissioners and the Canal Board are fully alive to the importance of making adequate preparations for meeting the demands of internal commerce. The Erie Canal was never the object of so much solicitude, or of so many hopes, or rose to so high importance as now; for never before did it play so important a part in the grand interchange of nations, or in our domestic trade. Last season its capacity was taxed to the very utmost. Considering the number of acres planted, we can scarcely expect to see the demand on the capacity of the canal increased, and may hope, therefore, by good management, to make "Clinton's Ditch" answer every purpose the present season. But it will not be so long. The great West, taking years together, will never grow less, and the demand for what she grows will never be materially diminished. On the contrary, as the past has seen both many times double and outstrip imagination even, so the future will be but a continuation of the history of our growth and trade. With this the Erie Canal is so intimately identified that we cannot think of the one without contemplating the other. If the limit of its capacity has been reached, what are we as a State to do? Shall we fold our arms, and allow commerce, and the riches that follow in its track, go round us? Or shall we rise to an appreciation of our position and duty? That duty is, plainly, to afford the facilities for transporting the products of the West to their market, which is all the world.

It takes time to educate the public mind to the appreciation of grand ideas. Therefore, it is not a wonder that it should be slow in coming to a full understanding of the necessity of, and to giving its approbation to, a new set of locks, of the dimensions of 200 by 25 feet. But the public mind is unmistakably rising to this grand practical point, and the West can take courage, for New-York will do her duty. Perhaps not as soon, however, as the more advanced could wish, but surely, and it is hoped, in good time.

In connection with this subject, I will take the liberty to suggest that the State of New-York, by her Legislature, ought to make some expression, and perhaps take action, with reference to the ensuing Convention at Chicago. The Legislature can safely pledge her to its understood objects. Less than this it can scarcely do; and it seems to me that it ought to declare that she understands her duty to the great and growing West and to the world, and that *she will do it*.

The navigation of the Hudson, (as I have heard since writing the above,) is so seriously impeded that boats which left here Thursday evening, as well as up-bound boats, were aground, this forenoon, at Coeyman's Crossover, eight or ten miles below this city; and this, notwithstanding there is a four feet freshet in the river.

Among the boats aground were the *Isaac Newton*, the *Hendrik Hudson*, the propeller *Taylor*, besides many others, the number of which was constantly accumulating.

Col. HARCOURT, of the People's Line, is preparing dredges and other means to relieve the channel. Unless immediate steps are taken, the Hudson will be practically closed. At present, boats that can float in the canal cannot in the Hudson.

I need scarcely say that the Broadway Railroad bill passed the Senate yesterday afternoon. It had nineteen votes—two more than necessary to pass it. It is said that more could have been had.

I have already referred to the probable reception the bill will have in the House, and to the confidence its supporters have of its passage. As the emergency draws near, that confidence, to say the least, does not seem to grow less. The claim is put forth to a majority in the House at any moment. It is not unlikely, however, that the bill may be amended in some particulars. As a matter of record I subjoin the vote in the Senate.

Mr. GANSON moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the names of the corporators, and selling the right given in the bill by auction, the amount received to be devoted to a home for disabled soldiers. Lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Folger, Ganson, Low, Montgomery, Pruyn, Smith, Tobey, Truman—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bradley, H. A. Clark, W. Clark, Connolly, Cornell, Freer, Hardin, Hutchinson, Munroe, Murphy, Ramsey, Richards, Robertson, Sanford, Woodruff, Young—18.

Mr. PRUYN moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by incorporating his substitute, which provides for selling the franchise and appropriating proceeds to the extinguishment of the Park and Croton Water debts. Lost, by the following:

AYES—Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Cook, Folger, Ganson, Low, Montgomery, Pruyn, Ramsey, Smith, Tobey, Truman—12.

NAYS—Messrs Abbott, Angel, Bradley, H. A. Clark, Connolly, Cornell, Farrar, Freer, Hardin, Hutchinson, Little, Murphy, Richards, Robertson, Sanford, Woodruff, Young—18.

The final vote was as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bradley, H. A. Clark, W. Clark, Connolly, Cornell, Farrar, Freer, Hardin, Hutchinson, Little, Monroe, Ramsey, Richards, Robertson, Sanford, Woodruff, Young—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Cook, Folger, Ganson, Montgomery, Murphy, Pruyn, Smith, Tobey—10.

Mr. STEWART and his associates have given notice to the House Committee that when the Broadway bill reaches them, they will ask to be heard. From this and other things, it is manifest that the passage of the bill in the Senate is not to end the fight, but rather that it is to be the signal for renewed and more vigorous assaults.

The Anti-Gold Speculation bill, as amended by the Senate, is among the few important measures about whose fate there is thought to be some doubt. It is alleged that influences are at work to prevent its passage in the House, though I have not as yet been able to discover evidence that the temper of that body has materially changed since the passage of Mr. DEAN's bill.

On Wednesday the Cross-Town Railroad suffered some at the hands of its friends on its coming up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. T. C. FIELDS announced his intention to speak against it four hours, it then being 10 o'clock. The temper of the House did not accord well with this purpose, and it was not long before Mr. FIELDS was made to feel the power of numbers and the utility of tactics; and so under the previous question, more as punishment to Mr. FIELDS, than anything else—undertook to order the bill to a third reading before it had been read through. This necessarily failed, not, however, without developing the fact that it had strength enough in all probability to pass it. There were certain croppings out showing the relation the bill held to the Broadway—in fact, that it was not only a Cross-Town Road, but, as it stood, a cross-action. As a matter of fact, the management of the bill attained the very end desired by Mr. FIELDS, who could not fail to see that there was little or no hope of defeating it under prudent management.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the consolidation of the City railroads.

The Gravesend Railroad bill.

The Newton Double-track Railroad bill.

Incorporating the Machinists' Protective Union in New-York.

Authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

The New-York Supervisors' Salary bill. Laid on the table.

Relative to the Rochester Police Department. Ordered to a third reading.

Incorporating the German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Ordered to a third reading.

The South Bergen Railroad bill.

The Alien Reciprocity Real Estate bill. Ordered to third reading.

The bill amending the Code Procedure. Ordered to third reading.

Relative to sales of real estate by administrators and executors. Ordered to third reading.

Amending the law of last year relative to auditing military accounts.

The Brooklyn Tunnel Assessment bill. Ordered to third reading.

Against the claim of Maj. PINCKNEY for the enroling the militia of New-York. Agreed to.

Allowing savings banks to deposit in banks of issue to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of capital of said bank.

The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriating the surplus canal revenues. Also in the bill authorizing the organization of banking corporations under act of Congress.

Senator LOW submitted a minority report against the bill relative to the salaries of the Supervisors of New-York City.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BELL reported a bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

It provides for the sending of physicians and agents to relief of sick and wounded New-York soldiers wherever confined.

Sundry individual claim bills were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

The Gold bill, as amended by the Senate was, on motion of Mr. DEAN, referred to the Bank Committee with power to report at any time.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

Establishing and regulating the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

Incorporating the Ancient Order Hibernian Benevolent Society.

Incorporating the Maiden Railroad Company.

To promote the reënlistment of volunteers.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

For the protection and defence of New-York Harbor.

Confirming the ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.

Amending the State law relative to burglary.

Amending the law relative to the redemption of household furniture.

Incorporating the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New-York.

Incorporating the Long Island Oil Company.

Relative to the New-York Fire Department.

For widening South Sixth and South Seventh streets, in Brooklyn.

Relative to the payment of arrears in taxes and assessments in the City of New-York.

Esaablishing the Police Department for the City and County of New-York. Reported for the consideration of the House.

Amending the statutes relative to writs of error in criminal cases.

Incorporating the Leviathan Dock Company, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Railroad Companies to employ the police force.

To widen Bushwick-avenue and Morrell-street, Brooklyn.

Against incorporating the Excelsior Savings Bank of New-York.

Incorporating the Market Savings Bank of New-York.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE HOUSE.

Authorizing the Turnpike and Railroad Company of Queens County.

Against incorporating the Commonwealth Savings Bank of New-York. The report was tabled.

THE EXCISE BILL.

Mr. FREAR introduced a bill amending the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Railroad Company.

Mr. DEAN's resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote, were referred to the Judiciary Committee to report thereon Monday next.

Concurrent resolutions were adopted to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th.

Mr. T. A. HOPKINS offered the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that whenever the Canal Board direct locks to be constructed on the Erie and Oswego Canal, they cause them to be built of sufficient capacity to pass boats 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and draft of water to be regulated by the Canal Board.

Tabled. Adjourned.

The Banking Act Passed, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

The bill authorizing the organization of banking corporations, under the act of Congress, has passed the Legislature.

The Court of Appeals adjourned, this afternoon, until the 16th of June.

MORE PRIZES.

Important Capture of Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture, by the steamer *Huntsville*, of the British steamer *Surprise*, of Nassau, with a Confederate clearance from St. Marks, Florida, and bound to Havana, with a cargo of 207 bales of cotton, mostly Sea Island.

The *Octorara* captured the Confederate schooner *Five Brothers*, with 34 bales of cotton, and the English schooner *John Williams*, with an assorted cargo, including 100 bags of saltpeter, 12 tons of iron, &c. She was a notorious blockade runner.

The *Tioga* captured the English schooner *Florence Nightingale*, with a cargo of 100 bales of cotton. Three out of the six persons found on board are natives of the United States, including D. A. MADDEN, of Baltimore, the master. The *Tioga* also captured the English schooner *Brothers*, with a cargo principally of liquors, medicines, and other contraband articles.

Rebel Speculations on the War.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"In the course of the month of June, the campaign and the war will culminate. If we come out of that month defeated, the North will be forced on terrible measures to preserve itself. If we come out victorious, then the war will be substantially over, as the Federal troops cannot operate in the South after that time."

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—Would you know "how to read" all those "signs of character," revealed by Physiognomy? What is indicated by a long, short, or flat "nose?" "Mouth," large or small? "Lips," thick or thin? "Eyes," light or dark? "Chin," long or short? "Hair," straight or curly? "Skin," rough or soft? In short, the language of the "Face." If so, see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only $1 a year, or 10 cents a number. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 11—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—W. F. Williams, J. W. Turner, James McMillan, wife and 2 children, Miss Ellen W. Greene, Mme. Reed, Rev. Albert Bushnell and wife, L. S. Levy and lady, C. G. Hammond and wife, Henry Douglass, Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Rev. F. Robinson, Rev. A. McAuley, Mme. Loyal and child, J. J. Barclay, U. S. Consul, and lady, Edward P. Yates, Edwin Robinson, Wm. E. Hicks, wife, 3 children and servant, Rev. D. Irving and son, F. H. Cowperthwaite, A. L. Dibble, John Main and wife, Mrs. Steedman and 3 children, Mr. Weir and son, A. P. S. Powell, F. Foster, Mrs. Joseph J. Robinson, nurse and 3 children, A. G. Ormsby, Charles Brille, Hon. F. C. Larned and son, Mr. French, C. McMoran, Rev. Henry Schafer, E. Garteman, S. Geiershofer, Rev. M. Conway, Major J. Carwardine, Wm. H. Boyd, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Continental, for New-Orleans—C. D. Hubbard, W. A. Scott, H. J. Williams, Dr. Benjamin B. Wilson, George Kidd, Nathan Stevens, John W. Wyman, Otis Greene, M. Hickey, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 11—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Rolands and child, Mrs. Hewes and son, Miss Rosanna Tobin, Capt. Wade, Mr. Beckman, Messrs. H. Thomas, J. Day, J. Mostyn, M. Wilson, J. Pinckney, Kird, Skewing, Hoyn, Butler, Cochenx, Delmane, Bosworth, Barclay, Potts, Rowan, Morgan, Callen, Calloppy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets .... 6 35 | Moon rises.. 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 57 | Gov. Island.. 3 46 | Hell Gate.. 5 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Barks Julia Cobb, Staples, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Jane Nicholas, Nicholas, Wiscasset, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Surf, Sweetland, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; C. Matthews, Matthews, Portland, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Juliette, Small, Eastport, John Boynton & Son; Dragon, (Dan.,) Johnson, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Maria, (Br.,) Crowell, Antigua, D. R. De Wolff; Venus, (Br.,) Crane, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Montezuma, Cotell, Beverly, Mass.; Queen of the South, Corson, New-Orleans, N. L. McCready & Co.; D. R. Berry, Losier, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Glasgow, Roskell, Liverpool March 25, at 1 P. M., and Queenstown 26th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 452 passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced westerly winds. April 9, lat. 40 66, lon. 66 19, signalized ship Empire, Coombs, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool March 28, via Queenstown 29th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Ship West Wind, (of Boston,) Elliott, Calcutta Dec 26, and Sand Heads 29th, with mdse. to master. Feb. 3 and 4, in lat. 25 S., lon. 58 E., had a hurricane, in which lost sails, stove bulwarks, water-casks and boats, washed away head-rails and knees, and sprung rudder. Had very light S. E. trades in the Atlantic. Feb. 18, passed Cape of Good Hope; had fine weather. March 20, crossed the equator in lon. 35. April 4, lat. 27 30, lon. 73, had a hurricane from N. E.; blew away the fore and maintopgallantmasts and a whole suit of sails—furled to the yards, with double gaskets; stove bulwarks, water-casks, and received other damage, the barometer marking 29, the ship lying with lee rail under water.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Johnson, Ferrol, Spain, March 17, to J. H. Brower. April 2, lat. 43, lon. 45 30, saw steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. April 10, 80 miles E. S. E. of Barnegat, passed the wreck of a large schooner or brig, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned.

Ship Samuel Russell, Winchell, Foo-chow Jan. 12, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Jan. 24, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 21, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 21. Had a very pleasant passage. April 11, at 2 P. M., the lightship in sight, took pilot from boat No. 21.

Ship Moro Castle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Ross, New-Orleans 17 ds., with iron to U. S. Quartermaster. Had very heavy weather; lost maintopsail and spencer.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Wallace, Messina Feb. 18, passed Gibraltar 26th, with fruit, &c., to Peck & Church. Had very heavy weather the last 12 ds. April 6, lat. 39, lon. 71 20, spoke bark Goodspeed, from Philadelphia for Londonderry; had lost both anchors and chains; took from her Mr. Wm. Edwards, a Philadelphia pilot, and brought him to this port. 7th inst., lat. 39 30, lon. 72 30, passed the wreck of schr. Julia Maria, with both masts gone; had apparently been in that condition but a short time.

Ship Le Gloire, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Liverpool Feb. 21, with mdse to order. March 17, Peter White, a seaman, of Liverpool, fell from the foreyard on deck, and was killed.

Bark Gazelle, Bernsburn, St. Croix March 28, with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffee. Experienced very heavy gales from N. W. & N.; has been within two days' sail of New-York since the 6th inst. April 10, lat. 37, lon. 73 50, fell in with the wreck of an apparently Am. built schr., about 250 tons burden, water-logged, the sea making a complete breach over her; had stern torn out and poop carried away, bulwarks and boats gone, and both masts carried away close to the deck and lying across amidships; jibboom gone, in the cap; port anchor on the bow; the other spars, with sails attached, were hanging about her; she was painted black, with red streak around her; had a long billet-head. Same day, 7 P. M., passed a ship's long-boat, full of water, apparently an English or Dutch build; also saw quantities of plank, spars, &c.

Bark Stefursten, (Russ.,) Wickander, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble and rags to J. E. Devlin. 7th inst., lat. 37 28, lon. 71 19, fell in with schr. Milton, of Balize, Hond., hence for Turks Island, with loss of foremast and bowsprit, and in a sinking condition. Took off the captain and crew, seven in number, and brought them to this port.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Gilchrist, Zaza 16 ds., with sugar to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Had heavy weather. Jan. 18, on the outward passage, Edward Siedes, the second officer, of Union, Me., fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Brem.,) Rahe, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Harry Booth, Shipman, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Luigine, (Ital.,) La Nosa, Palermo 100 ds., and Gibraltar 60 ds., with fruit, &c., to Recknagel & Co. Had very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Harriet Stevens, Corbitt, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy weather.

Bark Heinrich Busch, (Pruss.,) Kent, Cardiff 65 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem.

Bark G. W. Horten, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, Nuevitas March 29, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Mustang, Wieselhoft, Hatteras Inlet 9 ds., in ballast to Heyer Bros.

Brig Acadia, (Br., of Hawksboro,) Priest, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Lucy Elizabeth and brig Anna D. Torry, for New-York.

Brig Rapid, (Swed.,) Elberg, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Porto Platta, (Brem.,) Kooper, Port-au-Platte March 28, with tobacco to H. G. Schmidt & Co. April 8, lat. 38, lon. 73, passed Br. schr. Minerva, bound N., with loss of bowsprit.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, (of Boston,) Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Mary Cobb, ——, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John Tylor, (of Provincetown,) Chapman, Georgetown, Grand Cayman, 23 ds., with logwood, molasses, &c., to master. April 6, lat. 36 15, lon. 74 15, fell in with schr. E. Smith, of Harwich, dismasted. Took off the captain (Snow) and crew, four in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. Snow reports: Sailed fm. New-York 3d inst., in ballast, for York River, and on the 5th, when 15 miles from Hog Island, during a gale from N. N.-E., lost both masts and bowsprit, and became a total wreck. Mr. Phillips, mate, was badly injured, and deemed it prudent to abandon her. The schr. John Tyler being close by, left the wreck and went on board that vessel.

Schr. Minerva, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Fletcher, Cienfuegos March 17, with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. April 3 and 4, in lat. 37 30, lon. 73, had a heavy N. E. gale; lost mainboom and sail, bowsprit head, sails and head-gear; stove bulwarks, &c. During the gale, John Mead, a seaman, of Newfoundland, was washed overboard and lost.

Schr. Daniel York, (Br., of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hill, Port-au-Prince March 19, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff. Had very heavy weather in the Gulf Stream; lost deck-load of logwood. March 28, Wm. Clifford, seaman, of Long Island, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Matilda, for New-York.

BELOW—Ship Hudson, (new,) Pratt, hence, cleared March 30 for London, returning. Anchored on the Bar. Also one ship.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Delaware—bark, from Philadelphia for Demerara, March 30, lat. 35 13, lon. 70.

Eliza White—bark, of Portland, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, April 2, lat. 31 30, lon. 79 30.

Napoleon—ship, bound S., was passed, March 21, lat. 26 22, lon. 41 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, March 26, bark Almona, dischg.; brigs Caroline, Talbot, for New-York in 2 ds.; Abby Brackett, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Port-au-Platte, March 28, Br. brig Harvest Queen, hence, arr. March 21.

At Nuevitas, March 29, bark J. W. Andrews, for New-York, to sail April 1.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Isabella Robinson, at Deal; Yost, Wilhelmina, at Antwerp; Huntress, at Woosung; Ticonderoga, at Bordeaux; W. F. Storer, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Edwin, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Numero Curatts, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Nassau, N. P.—Leesburgh, at Liverpool, with 1,000 bales of cotton.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Attention is Called to the Peremptory Sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Executor, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock M., of the elegant country seat of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate at New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson River, and to the valuable lot Nos 456 and 458 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st. *See advertisements in another column.*

Important and True.

Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair a handsome brown or black, without the use of wash or preparation. Ladies use it without trouble or entangling. Warranted the best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, 62 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 10, JOHN V. COLE, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 12, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, Dean-st., corner of New-York-av.

FREDERICK.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 10, WILLIAM FREDERICK, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Charlton-st., on Sunday afternoon, April 12, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 11, of pneumonia, MARY ANNE GRIFFIN, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her nephews, Judge White and John E. White, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where a Requiem High Mass will be sung.

Miss Griffin was the sister of Gerald Griffin, the well-known popular Irish writer. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, but resided in this country for many years. Her great purity of character, her intellectual abilities, her gentleness and true self-sacrificing love, always preferring the pleasure and comfort of others to her own, endeared her to all who knew her. Faithful in all her duties, charitable to the poor, and a truly pious and devoted servant of God, she is now, we may confidently trust, in the possession of that joy which He has prepared from the beginning for those who love Him.

HACKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 11, at 2½ A. M., CHARLES, son of Edward and Sarah Ann Hacker, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 119 Prospect-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Saturday, April 11, ANITA, only daughter of L. L. and Anna F. R. Moore, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Monday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

McEVERS.—On Saturday, April 11, MARGARET McEVERS, relict of the late Charles McEvers, aged 88 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Friday, April 10, ELLA, youngest child and only daughter of John R. and Mary A. Russell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral, this (Sabbath) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 198 Prince-st., near Macdougal-st.

RICHARDS.—On Saturday, April 11, ALEXANDER, son of Benjamin Richards, in the 20th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Cattskill for interment. The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Cattskill, on Monday afternoon.

SPRAGUE.—In this City, on Friday, April 10, WILLIAMS SPRAGUE, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 28 Greenwich-av.

SMITH.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., MARIA LOUISE, wife of Charles H. Smith, and only daughter of Henry R. Morgan, late of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, on Monday, April 13, at 1½ o'clock. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th-st. at 12¼ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Mount Vernon upon the arrival of the cars.

SMITH.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Friday, April 10, WILLIAM MITCHELL SMITH, Jr., in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Manhasset, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to which his relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further invitation.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 11, at his residence, No. 100 Carrol-st., FRANCIS E. WELLINGTON, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Members of this Association are invited to attend the funeral of their late associate, JOHN V. COLE, from his late residence, Dean-st., corner of New-York-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, April 12, at 2½ P. M. By order.

Col. LINUS W. STEVENS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—April 10, 1863.
32, 75, 25, 31, 30, 45, 6, 72, 64, 58, 73, 55.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 219.—April 11, 1863.
34, 68, 14, 39, 61, 47, 59, 74, 56, 78, 19, 20, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 220.—April 11, 1863.
17, 71, 39, 5, 31, 8, 78, 41, 10, 51, 66, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WINDOW SHADES.

A large assortment of window shades, of new and elegant styles, for sale to the trade; terms low. THOMAS POTTER, No. 95 Liberty-st.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

MADAME TILLMAN,
No. 148 East 9th-st.,
(Late of No. 712 Broadway,)
Adjoining A. T. Stewart's New Store,
Has opened a choice assortment of
SPRING BONNETS,
Made in Paris expressly for her New Establishment.
Also, a rich variety of outside and inside MONTURES
HEAD DRESSES.
A great variety of RUCHES for Bonnets.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED FOR SALE.—PATENTED IN America, England and France. This article is not influenced by fashion or time. The best written references from authorities may be examined by the public in the store No. 351 Broome-st., New-York, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL CITIZENS,
AT MADISON-SQUARE,
on MONDAY, APRIL 20, at 3 o'clock,
TO CELEBRATE
the anniversary of the first
"GREAT UPRISING"
of the people of the Loyal States in response to the call of
THE PRESIDENT
for Volunteer Soldiers to support the Government and to quell rebellion.
THE COMMEMORATION
of that auspicious event
will call forth an expression of the
LOYAL SENTIMENT
of the whole country.
DEPUTATIONS
have already been appointed from
DISTANT STATES
to unite in this grand movement of
PATRIOTISM.

Every citizen, without regard to station or party, who desires to maintain the honor of the country and to preserve the Union and the Constitution, is invited to take part in this
DEMONSTRATION OF LOYAL DUTY.

Extensive stages will be erected for the
DISTINGUISHED ORATORS
who will address the assemblage.

Tickets and badges will be issued by the Committee for admission to the stages. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

All Loyal Leagues, all Societies and Associations of loyal men, are invited to coöperate in the arrangements, and to take part in the proceedings of this
GREAT OVATION
to our country, its honor, its independence and its
FLAG.

Full particulars of the arrangements will be published hereafter.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
JAMES WADSWORTH,
JAMES T. BRADY,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the effects of unhappy marriage on health, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYEST literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20. ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." In 2 beautiful 12mo vols., with every passage fully tranlated, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price and 10 per ct. for postage. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher of Curious and Unique Books, No. 30 Ann-st.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE," NOSE, mouth, lips, eyes, chin, ears, head, hair, including the temperaments, physiology, phrenology, physiognomy, psychology and ethnology, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, at $1 a year, or 10c. a number. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., bought for cash. 100,000 books on Science, History, Biography, &c., on hand. 100,000 pieces of music selling less than quarter price. 20,000 steroscopic pictures, colored, $1 50 per dozen. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

CONSTITUTION VS. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

It is the state of the constitution that determines the character of local diseases; and local diseases may be also treated as the cause of bringing on a proportional constitutional derangement.

The importance of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
in either case is hardly to be estimated. The organs of the stomach and bowels almost seem supreme in aiding a restoration to health with their assistance.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
From Rev. D. N. Merritt.
NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 5, 1857.

I am now 52 years of age; 25 years of my past life I spent in the ministry. For 20 years I have used Brandreth's Pills as my family medicine, and I wish no other. During these 20 years I have never had an occasion to call in a physician to my family, save in the sickness of my wife with children.
D. N. MERRITT.
Associate Publisher of the Brunswick *Fredonian.*

Dr. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, R. I., says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few cases would the physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

Mr. D. J. TENNEY, the well-known jeweler of New-York, now residing at the Astor House, was cured of dyspepsia and costiveness of many years' standing by
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
when all other medicine had failed.

In dizziness and influenza, now to some extent prevailing, no safer or better medicine can be used. They are entirely vegetable and innocent, vide the testimony of Dr. CHILTON, which is on file at the office, No. 294 Canal-st.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st,
(Brandreth House.)

Be sure and get NEW STYLE, WHICH INSURE YOU THE GENUINE AND NEW PILLS.
B. BRANDRETH.
Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

MRS.
S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children,
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late STEARNS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
Reference to over 23,000 customers.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Quiet Again—Agricultural—The Cotton Question — Deserters — Judicial — Depredations by the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, March 19, 1863.

Salt Lake City is in existence up to the present writing. Hurricane, nor earthquake, nor volcano, nor bombardment, nor assault, nor sacking have yet been its doom. In fact, the past week has been one of remarkable tranquillity, considering the circumstances. Col. CONNOR having telegraphically denied any intention of pouncing with a *posse* of military upon the "prophet," the community have been relieved of extraordinary fears of any sudden sweep. There was indeed a little palpitation among the "old women"—male and female—exactly a week ago, when the California volunteer cavalry came down from Fort Douglas, for the first time, clear to the edge of the bench or table land bordering the city, and exhibited a little field drill. But a sudden wheel and a rapid gallop back in the direction of the fort proved quite a relief to the nervous.

Further, the very fine weather has also assisted to divert attention a trifle from things military or judicial, to things agricultural and horticultural. And now every owner of a five-acre farm or a rod of garden is busy as a bee, furbishing up spades, rakes, hoes, plows and harrows, and making a simultaneous attack upon the arable earth.

The prevailing quotations of the price of raw cotton in the New-York market, may yet produce some curious movements and results, not anticipated by everybody. All the world knows that cotton has been raised in Southern Utah on a limited experimental scale for a few years past, and more extensively last year. But all the world does not yet know that one or two enterprising persons of this city are calculating to freight a few loads of Utah cotton to the States the coming Summer. Raw cotton is worth fifty cents here, in New-York eighty to ninety cents. "Greenbacks" and manufactured goods are plentiful in New-York. They are not "overly so" here. That tells the whole story. Utah cotton, in default of "greenbacks," will bring from the East tea, coffee, sugar, machinery and a host of things too numerous to mention, but among the inevitable wants of every-day life.

With the fine weather, Col. CONNOR has evidently deemed it expedient to look after those of his command who may be growing weary of the tedium of barrack life in this mountain country; so he has considered it prudent to publish, in a cautionary sort of a way, the section of law providing punishment for aiders and abettors of military deserters. This wild and rugged country, without railroads and almost without telegraphic communication, is peculiarly favorable to success in slinking off from contracts to serve one's country.

AMELIA CAMP, indicted for manslaughter, was tried before Judge KINNEY and acquitted, on Tuesday. Twenty of the Morrisite offenders, not answering to their recognizances on Friday, the same were declared forfeited, though many of the persons are doubtless worth very little. JOSEPH HOLLADAY has been indicted for manslaughter, but the case is continued till next term, (12 months.) He is bound to appear then in $10,000 bonds. Ten Morrisites have been indicted for murder in the first degree, and the remainder for resistance to the laws.

Through storms and highway robbery, the eastern mail has been rather uncertain of late. THOMAS HARRISON and GEORGE CLARK have recently been arrested on a charge of complicity in said robbery, the former having been taken at Brigham City and the latter at Camp Douglas. There is an awkward question of jurisdiction as to the boundary line of Utah and Nebraska in this case, which may not, by any means, expedite the administration of justice.

As supposed, the indignation meetings are progressing among the settlements, resolutions as complimentary as ever being passed concerning the congressional and other labors of the Governor, and the two disliked Judges.

A squad of eight predatory Indians made a descent on GARR's herd-ground, in Skull Valley, westward, last Friday, and fired at the tent in which were only two men, JOHN GARR and WILLIAM EMPY. The two, not ready for a fight, nor exactly prepared for it, retired in as good order as possible, first going to the corral and choosing a horse each to expedite their flight.

The Indians killed a cow and calf, made a general sweep of the plunder they found, and set fire to the fixtures and things they did not wish to carry off. Meantime, or as soon as possible, about twenty men from HOOPER and KNOWLTON's herd, a few miles distant, and from Grantsville, in Toocle Valley, started in pursuit.

At the theatre "William Tell," "Naval Engagements," the "Valet de Sham," and the "Lear of Cripplegate," have drawn not the fullest houses the past two performing nights.

The "Thespian Association" are playing a few minor dramas and farces in a humble sort of a way. This association is evidently taking the aspect of a preparatory or training school.

How Gen. Hurlbut Deals with Guerrillas.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Memphis, April 3, says:

The following special order was issued yesterday by the Provost-Marshal of this District:

OFFICE OF DISTRICT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
MEMPHIS, March 31, 1863.
HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 52.—A third cowardly and murderous attack has been made by guerrillas on a passenger train, near Moscow, containing women, children and citizens, resulting in the capture of part of the passengers and robbing all. A notice was distinctly published on the 4th of January, 1863, by General Orders No. 10, of the District of Memphis, that such outrage would be retaliated by means therein described. It is therefore ordered that Col. D. C. ANTHONY, Provost-Marshal of the port of Memphis, forthwith select from the Secessionists or rebel sympathizers within this city, ten families, and cause them to be sent south of the lines of the United States forces, not to return.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.
(Signed) HENRY BINMORE, A. A. G.

In accordance with the above, the following named persons received notice to leave: D. B. Malloy, C. J. Selden, J. P. Train, Wardlow Howard, J. F. McKinney, David H. Townsend, E. Magiveny, Michael Magiveny, Thomas Nelson, T. S. Coggswell.

In furnishing a copy of the order to each, the following notice was appended:

In compliance with the above order you are notified that within three days you will remove, with your family, south of the lines of the United States forces, not to return. You will report at the office of the District Provost-Marshal for a pass at the time of your departure.

Lieut. ZEPH. C. BRYAN, First Ass[illegible]t Provost-Marshal, will see that this order is [illegible]ed.
(Signed) D. C. ANTHONY, [illegible]st-Marshal.

A Timely Hint.

BLOCKADE RUNNING AND NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 4.

Several weeks ago we called attention to the fact that the rebel blockade runners might be enabled to make their exchanges in our Northern cities by means of North Carolina bonds. But we did not at that time expect to have either so prompt or so perfect a demonstration of the correctness of our views as that presented by the arrest of CRAWFORD, in this city, on Wednesday last. This man appears to have been largely engaged in the contraband trade between the loyal States and Richmond. He made extensive purchases, and among the effects found in his possession were nine North Carolina bonds for one thousand dollars, which he admitted he was going to New-York to negotiate, for the purpose of making payments for his goods. These bonds are now quoted in New-York at seventy-five to seventy-five and a half, and they consequently afford a most convenient and desirable medium of exchange for the rebel spies and contrabandists who infest our lines.

In truth, no better facilities could be furnished for their nefarious trade than they have in the easy conversion of North Carolina and other "Confederate" State bonds at our Northern Stock Boards. They cannot, of course, use the rebel scrip, which is the only money they get for their goods; and it would cost too much to turn their trash into gold at Richmond, even if enough gold were accessible there. But they can turn their rebel scrip into North Carolina bonds at a very trifling loss in Richmond; and these latter they can convert into cash, at a discount of but 25 per cent., in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York. In fact, if our stock boards had set out to be particularly accommodating to the blockade-runners, and thereby extend "aid and comfort" to the enemy, they could do the handsome thing in no more obliging way than by dealing in those "Confederate" State bonds.

Something should be done to check this abuse. The North Carolina and other similar bonds held in good faith in loyal hands, should be registered by order of the United States, and all recent importations should be placed under ban.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial-Trip of the Steamship Morning Star.

The trial-trip of the steamer *Morning Star*, which was launched a few days ago, took place on Thursday. A number of gentlemen were on board, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The vessel left the Pier, foot of Corlears-street, at 10 A. M., and proceeded down the Narrows to some distance below Sandy Hook, and returned to her slip at the foot of North Moore-street at about 5 P. M. The *Morning Star* was built by order of the New-York Mail Steamship Company and is intended to run between New-York and New-Orleans *via* Havana. Her hull was built by Messrs. ROSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., of New-York, and is of the following dimensions: Length at the light load line, 266 feet; length on deck, (Custom-House measure,) 273 feet; length over all, 283 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet and 4 inches; depth of hold, 23 feet; tonnage, Custom-house measure, 2,022 tons; carpenter's measure, 2,147 tons.

The space occupied by the engine, boilers, and coal bunkers, below the main deck, is inclosed by water-tight bulkheads, running from the floor of the ship to the top of the main deck beams, and forward and aft of this inclosed engine space are placed orlop decks. The boilers, two in number, were constructed by the Allaire Works, and are of the kind known as the tubular boiler. There is an engine, with two cylinders of six inches diameter, and twelve inches stroke of piston, for hoisting cargo, and an independent boiler of sufficient size to supply it with steam, and also to supply, at the same time, the two steam pumps with which the ship is furnished. seven feet seven inches above the floor, and seven feet five inches below the main deck. The engine was constructed by the Morgan Iron Works, and is a single beam engine, with cylinder eighty inches in diameter and twelve feet stroke of piston; the water-wheels are thirty-three feet in diameter to the outside line of the buckets; there are twenty-eight buckets, with ten feet six inches face, and eighteen inches depth, in each wheel. The accommodations for passengers are very superior in every respect, all the state-rooms being of large size, and lighted and ventilated in the most perfect manner, while the height between decks, which is greater than heretofore made, gives to the saloons and staterooms an air of comfort and luxury, as well as a fitness for occupancy in warm climates, not before attained in any steamship.

The *Morning Star* will be commanded by Capt. ALONZO D. PERKINS, the pioneer Captain of the steamboats on the Lakes. He has won a world-wide fame in his calling, and the Company to which he is now attached may congratulate themselves upon securing his valuable services. Mr. C. H. DENISON is the purser. The Company are also building a vessel named the *Evening Star*, which is intended to run on the same line. The *Evening Star* will be commanded by Capt. BELL, and will take her place in the line about the latter part of May. The *Morning Star* will make her first trip in about a week.

During the trip a meeting of the guests was held on board, at which resolutions complimentary to the vessel and the enterprise were unanimously passed.

Death of John Anthon.

MEETING AT THE LAW INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Bar and others interested was held at the rooms of the New-York Law Institute, on Saturday at 3 P. M., to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late JOHN ANTHON, for many years President of the Institute. The meeting was called to order by CHAS. TRACY, and was organized by the election of CHAS. O'CONOR, and CHARLES EDWARDS and HENRY L. CLINTON as Secretaries. Mr. TRACY stated the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of the New-York Law Institute, its venerable President, JOHN ANTHON, Esq., has been removed by death; therefore,

Resolved, That we held the deceased in great respect and veneration for his eminent ability, learning, and efficiency as a lawyer, and his distinguished career and courteous bearing at the bar, as well as for his valuable services to this Law Institute, of which he was one of the founders, and was in succession Vice-President and President for a period of twenty years.

Resolved, That in order to express the regard of the members of the Institute for their late President and friend, and to honor his memory, these resolutions be inscribed on the records, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published.

JAMES W. GERARD seconded the resolutions in an exceedingly interesting review of the New-York Bar of thirty years ago, and the career of Mr. ANTHON, who, he had no hesitation in saying, had tried more causes than any other lawyer that ever lived. Mr. GERARD paid an eloquent and touching tribute to Mr. ANTHON's memory, after which the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society.

The anniversary of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Bible House Thursday afternoon. A large number of ladies were present, many of them those who assist in carrying out the system of continuous visitation of the poor for the purpose of aiding them and providing them with copies of the Scriptures. Rev. Dr. HOLDICH occupied the Chair, and Rev. Drs. VERMILYE, RODGERS, HOWARD, CROSBY and TYNG, took part in the exercises. The annual reports were of a gratifying character. The collections during the past year amounted to $5,466 05; $598 19 were expended for Bible distribution; $3,858 91 for the support of the Bible readers, and $1,008 95 was paid over to the American Bible Society.

The following officers and Committees were then chosen for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.

Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress.
Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress.
Mrs. James Brown, Third Directress.
Mrs. Cornelia L. Westerlo, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. Dr. Olin, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.

Presbyterian Church—Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. C. Green, Mrs. Daniel Lord.
Methodist Episcopal Church—Mrs. Holdich, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Truslow, Mrs. J. B. Newman.
Dutch Reformed Church—Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. M. K. Jessup, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. E. Monroe.
Episcopal Church—Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. C. W. Bolton.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following appointments and resignations were made in the Metropolitan Police during the past week: *Appointments*—James Logan, to the Third Precinct; Joseph B. Titsworth, to the First; William Beckwith, Second; George W. Bowdet and Patrick Rush, Fifth; Wm. P. Ostrom, Fifteenth; Alexander B. Marston, Seventeenth; Jacob N. Dunsmoor, Eighteenth; Philip Brenner, Forty-sixth, and Wm. Edwards and Joseph McKage, to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—John DeCordy, of the Second; John N. Gifford, of the Eleventh, and Sergeant Charles P. O'Neil, of the Thirty-first.

A WRESTLING MATCH FOR $1,000 AT OLD MOZART HALL.—On Tuesday evening next, a wrestling match for $1,000 is to come off at the old Mozart Hall, in Broadway, opposite Bond-street. The contestants for the prize are HARRY HILL, of New-York, and Lieut. AINSWORTH, of Connecticut, who is reputed to be the champion wrestler of America. The style of wrestling is to be that commonly known as the "collar and elbow hold," and the first fall is to decide the contest. A twin brother of Lieut. AINSWORTH will be present, and purposes to challenge any man in the audience to wrestle with him for the sum of $50.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions—Right of Master to Sue for Freight—Parties.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

William Carey vs. Eighty-seven Tons of Coal.—This was a libel to recover freight for carrying a cargo of coal on the barge *Ocean Favorite* from Port Carbon, Penn., to this port. The claimant was the assignee of the bill of lading, which was executed by the libelant as master of the barge. The libelant performed the voyage and delivered a part of the cargo to the claimant and offered to deliver the rest on payment of the freight or security for its payment. The claimant refused this and alleged in his answer that the barge was the property of John Carey, the libelant's father, and was navigated for his benefit, and that the claimant had a claim for damages against John Carey for breach of a previous contract, which damages he called upon the Court to set off against the libelant's claim.

The libelant testified that the barge was owned by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and was held by him on a contract to purchase her, on which $1,200 were still unpaid. The claimant testified that the libelant had said he did not own the boat, but his father did.

Held by the Court—That these assertions one way or the other amount to no proof of actual title in John Carey, and can have no effect or application to the suit unless it be legally necessary that the suit be brought in the name of the owner of the vessel.

That the contract was in writing between the shippers and the libelant, and by it they bound themselves and their assigns to pay him the freight.

That the libelant, as master, has full competency to maintain the suit for freight on this contract, without being owner of the vessel.

That the master, as such, may arrest part of a cargo undelivered, in satisfaction of freight due on another portion already delivered.

Decree for the libelant, with a reference to ascertain the amount of the freight.

COLLISION—DUTY OF STEAMER TOWARD SAILING VESSEL.

Alexander P. Stuart et al. vs. The Steamship City of Washington.—This was a libel by the owners of the schooner *Augusta* to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamer, which occurred Dec. 6, 1862, in the Bay of New-York. Both vessels were bound to sea. The course of the schooner was about south by east, and that of the steamer east by south. The wind was strong from the west, and it was in the middle of the afternoon. The two vessels were seen from each other a distance of a mile or more previous to the collision, and it was obvious that if they continued their several directions and relative speed, they could not pass without a collision. The steamer waved a signal and blew the steam whistle in warning to the schooner, and the latter, when the vessels were a few rods apart, put up her helm and dropped her peak halyards, but the two vessels came together, the forward part of the starboard bow of the *Augusta* striking the larboard side of the steamer. Neither vessel gave evidence disproving the strong presumption of her ability to clear the other by a prompt and vigorous use of means within her competency to employ.

Held by the Court—That the decisions of the Court, in cases of collision between a sailing vessel and a steamer have left no inquiry open, but whether the accident was produced by a positive fault of the sailing vessel, and under circumstances depriving the steamer of an opportunity by the use of every fair means within her power.

That the evidence in the case does not establish any nautical fault in the course or management of the *Augusta*, affecting the steamer or her safety, previous to the attempt of the schooner to change her course by putting up her helm, when, while pursuing her rightful course, she had become placed in alarming contiguity to the schooner—the latter continuing her headway unchecked. That if that was an error on the part of the schooner, it is excusable, because of the peril impending over her by the endeavor of the steamer to run across her bow.

That there was no difficulty in her avoiding the *Augusta*.

Decree for libelants with a referee.

For libelants, Mr. Heath and Mr. Donohue. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

Barnum W. Field et al. vs. The Schooner Lovett Peacock.—This was a libel upon a bill of lading for alleged non-delivery of cargo. The bill of lading was given by the master at New-Orleans, for 32 hogsheads of sugar, to be delivered to the libelants at New-York, and the libelants claimed that one of them had never been delivered.

Held by the Court—That the contract of the vessel was to transport and deliver the goods laden on board according to the terms of the affreightment. She assumed no further obligation, and no further one can be imposed upon her in relation to that undertaking after it has been fulfilled.

That a delivery according to the usage of the port is equivalent to one to the consignee personally or at his warehouse.

That the testimony is clear that the usage in the port of New-York in the foreign and coasting trade is to deliver goods on proper wharves within the harbor upon reasonable previous notice of the time of unlading, and that the mode of delivery in this case conformed to that rule.

That the weighmaster and porter of the libelant, when they came on Saturday to remove the sugars from the pier, did object that all the thirty-two hogsheads had not been fully unladen for the consignee, but they did state that one hogshead was not found in the number landed, having the requisite marks upon it. The officers of the ship insisted that it had been discharged, and would be found on the pier.

Probable proof is furnished that one of two hogsheads, which were not removed from the wharf on Saturday, was purloined in charge of the persons taking it away. If such loss is owing to misconduct or negligence on the part of officers of the ship as bailees of the property, the blame is imputable to them personally, because of acts or omissions, after the sugar was out of the charge of the vessel, and cannot be attached to her, and a remedy therefor pursued in this form of action. The sugars were by law in possession of the consignees the moment they were lawfully out of the vessel and free of her custody and control, and neither the omissions of the master or mate, or their positive misfeasance in respect to the cargo, could be longer charged upon the vessel.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

A Contract, a Lawsuit and the Consequences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Chas. Blake and Henry C. Loudon vs. Chas. W. Allen.—This was an action to recover of the defendant for the alleged non-performance of a contract claimed to have been made with the plaintiff, by which he agreed to sell to the plaintiff a quantity of light blue kerseys, in the month of October, 1861.

The plaintiffs claimed that, by reason of the non-delivery of the goods by the defendant, they sustained a loss of $3,000, not being able to supply third parties with the same as they had contracted to do.

The defendant admitted that he signed a paper to the effect alleged in the complaint, but set up that it was subsequently modified so as to make the delivery of the goods in November instead of October. Also that the goods were delivered in accordance with the subsequent agreement, until the plaintiffs failed to pay for the same, as stipulated in the contract.

The trial resulted in the dismissal of the complaint, and an allowance of $100 to the defendant.

Theodore Hinsdale for plaintiffs; Weeks, De Forest and Foster for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Blanchard et als. vs. Ostrander.—Motion denied.

Hackley vs. Beekman et als.—Motion to discontinue this action granted, without costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Putnam vs. McKeon et al.—Judgment opened and cause restored, with $10 costs to abide event.

Palmer vs. Palmer.—Divorce granted.

Kraft vs. Stevens.—Judgment for plaintiff's demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Before Judge Daly.

McCotter vs. Beach et al.—Injunction dissolved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 11, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 104⅜	650 Erie Railway 76¾
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 105⅛	50 do b10 76⅞
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou 97⅜	200 do s10 76⅞
1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.	250 do b30 76¾
Notes, Oct. & Apr. 105	100 do b10 76⅞
2,500 do 105½	400 Erie R. Pref 96⅜
112,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c. New 98⅞	200 Hud. R. R. s30.104
1,000 do 100⅛	100 do b10 104⅛
5,000 do ....Nov. 100⅛	200 do s5.104⅛
1,000 Ill. War Loan 102⅝	100 do b10 104⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 60	100 do s60.103⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s 61	100 do b10.105
2,000 Mo. 6s, ls. to H. &	50 do 105
St. J. R. 87⅛	100 do s20.105
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s 112½	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr. 85
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83.114	100 Tol. & Wab. R. 51
2,000 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1m. 108	70 Rome & Watert'n R. 80
1,000 Har. R. 1st M. 112⅛	1300 Harlem R. 48
8,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr 89⅝	2700 do 47⅞
1,000 LaC. & M. L. G. 31	300 do 47¾
8,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, Old. 115	100 do 47⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 90	100 do b10 47⅞
60 North River Bank 100	100 do s10 47⅝
25 Am. Exc. Bank 102	200 do 47¾
16 Metropolitan Bank. 106	100 do b60 48
10 Market Bank 95	200 Harlem R. Prf. 83¾
72 Park Bank 119½	400 Reading R. s5 89⅝
20,000 American Gold ..151	650 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 58
40,000 do 150¾	100 do s30 58
50,000 do 150⅝	100 do 58⅛
1,500 do 150⅝	200 do 58⅛
33 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 126	100 do s30 58⅛
200 Cumb. Coal Prefd. 17⅛	250 do 58⅛
200 Quicks'r Min. Co. .. 42	500 do 58⅜
100 do 42⅛	200 do 58⅜
250 do 42⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60 99
20 do 43	100 do 98
25 do b30 43	50 do s10 98
100 Cen. Am. T. Co. 31	100 do s30 98
75 do 30½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. 89
50 Min. Mining Co. ...101½	100 Clev. & Pitts R. ...b30 70
50 do 102	1800 do 70
50 Bucks Co. Lead Co. .. 2⅛	8 Clev., Col. & C. R. 160
100 do 2⅛	200 Gal. & Chic. R. 91⅞
50 Pacific Mail s10.189	100 Clev. & Tol. R. ....c 96
100 do 190	500 do ....opg 96
50 do 190½	100 do ....c 95¾
10 do c.191	300 do ....opg 95⅞
100 do s5.189	150 Chic. & R. I. R. 89⅞
50 do s5.189½	350 do ....opg 89
50 N. Y. Cen. R. 115	100 P., F. W. & C. R. 58
100 do s5.114¾	50 do 57¾
100 do s30 114⅝	100 Indiana & Cin. R. 75
25 do 114⅝	50 Alton & T. H. P. b30 66
10 do 114⅝	300 Chic. & Alt. R. 66
200 do s5.114⅝	100 do 65⅞
100 do s30.114⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 105	200 Cum. Coal Prf. 17⅛
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	50 do 17⅜
Notes. Oct. & Apl. 105	100 Erie Railway Pf. 96
2,000 do. Feb. & Au. 1. 105	700 Harlem R. 49
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cert. 100⅛	400 do s30 49
11,000 do ....New 98⅞	5000 do 50
4,000 Mo. State 6s 60⅛	500 do s10 50
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 106	500 do s30 50
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M. 44⅛	300 Har. R. Pref. 83¾
5,000 do b30 45	400 do 83¾
60,000 Amer. Gold 152	100 M. S. & N. I. 58⅞
52,000 do 152⅛	100 do 59
650 Quicks'r Mining Co. 42	100 do b30 59
50 Pacific M. S. C. 189⅝	300 do 58⅞
100 do s16.187⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. G. 98
8 N. Y. Cen. R. 114	600 Clev. & Pitt. R. 70
100 do 114⅛	100 Clev. & T. R. ex. in. s30 91¾
100 do 114⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R. 89
300 Erie Railway 76⅜	100 Chic. & Al. R. 66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$75,000 Amer. Gold 151⅛	200 Hudson River R. 106
40,000 do 151⅛	200 do 105⅞
45,000 do 151	100 Har. R. Pref. 83¾
100 N. Y. Central R. 114⅛	100 do b10 83¾
100 Erie Railway 76⅞	100 do s10 83
200 do b10 76⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R. 58⅞
150 do s3 76⅞	100 do s30 58⅞
50 Erie Pref 96⅛	100 do s30 58⅞
100 do 96	100 do b10 58⅞
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co. 30¼	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. 70
200 Harlem R. s3 48	100 do b3 70
100 do 48⅛	100 do s10 69¾
800 do 48⅛	100 Galena & Chi. 92
1500 do 48⅛	50 do s3 92
100 do b4 48⅛	50 do s10 92
300 do 48⅛	100 do b5 92½
200 do b10 48⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. 96⅞
100 Chi. & R. I. R. 89	200 do 96⅞
100 do b10 89⅛	200 do s30 96
100 do ....opg 89	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Amer. Gold 152⅛	100 Harlem R. 50⅞
110,000 do 152⅛	100 do 51
140,000 do 152⅛	100 do 51⅛
100 Quicksilver Min. Co. 42⅛	100 do 51⅛
100 do 42⅛	100 do s10 51⅛
100 Bucks Co. Lead 2⅛	100 do s10 52
200 do b30 2⅛	400 do 52⅛
100 do b10 2⅛	100 do s30 52⅛
100 Pacific M. St. Co. b10. 190	100 do s60 52
100 do 189⅞	200 do 52⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b3.114⅛	200 do s30 52⅛
250 do 114⅛	800 do 53
100 do s10.114⅛	200 Harlem R. Prf. s3 84
100 Erie Railway b3 76⅞	100 do .... [illegible]
500 do 76⅞	100 do .... [illegible]
100 do b20 76⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R. b5 59⅝
300 do s10 76⅞	100 do ....bnw 59⅝
100 Erie Pref 96⅜	200 do 59⅝
100 do 96¼	100 do b3 59¾
100 Hudson R. R. b3.106½	200 do s10 59
300 do s30.106	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. ..b3 70¾
200 Clev. & Tol. R. 96⅞	300 do 70⅞
200 do 96¼	300 do 70
100 Gal. & Chi. R. 92	100 do s3 70
100 do b3 92	100 Chic. & R. I. R. 89⅝
100 do s5 91⅞	100 do 89⅝

SATURDAY, April 11—P. M.

The fluctuations in Gold Coin were very violent again to-day under the various and conflicting rumors from Charleston. The changes in price were between 150½@153½ ₩ cent. The Stock market was mainly engrossed, on the Share list, by the large operations of the day in Harlem. The turn in the Stock was strongly upward, nearly 8 ₩ cent. at the close from the sales of Friday. The stock of the Hudson River Road advertised by the Company, was awarded to Mr. JOHN M. TOBIN, of the Public Stock Exchange, to-day, at an average of 104½ ₩ cent. At 4 o'clock the following prices were quoted in comparison with last night—Harlem continuing the attraction among the Railway Shares:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	149¾	153	Harlem Pref.	83¾	83½
U. S. 6s, 1881	105	105	Mich. Central	101	100
N. Y. Central	114⅝	114⅞	Mich. Southern	59	59
Erie	76⅜	76⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	99	98
Erie Preferred	96	96	Illinois Central	88⅞	88
Hudson	104¾	105	Pittsburgh	70	70
Toledo	96	92xd	Fort Wayne	57½	57
Pacific Mail	189	189½	Rock Island	89⅞	89
Quicksilver Co.	42	42	Treasury Certifs.	100⅜	100½
Harlem	46½	54⅝	7-30 Tr. Notes	105½	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan 132	Bank of N. America ...101
Merchants' 102	Irving 80
Phœnix 105¼	Metropolitan 108
North River 100½	Grocers' 94
Tradesmen's 102	East River 92
Greenwich 180	Market 95
Butchers' & Drovers' ..119	Nassau 107
Seventh Ward 120	Shoe and Leather 102
Commerce 97	Continental 92
American Exchange 101¾	Commonwealth 90
Pacific 130	New-York County 110
Chatham 82	Park 119

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are equally steady:

N. Y. Cent. sixes 112½	Al. & T. H. 2ds. pref. .. 89⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64s 103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc. 80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 117	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds .. 31
Erie R. 7s, 1st '68 112	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 97
Erie R. seconds, '79 115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds 44½
Erie R. thirds, '83 114	L. & W. 110
Erie 7s, fourths, '80 ......105½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts 103⅝
Erie 7s, fifths, '88 105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds 90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.108	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds. 91
Hud. R. 7s, firsts, '69. 115	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext. 114
Hud. 7s, seconds, s.f., '85.112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts. 105
Hud R. 7s, thirds, '75.107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. 100½
Harlem firsts, '69, '73....112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds. 70
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts. 118	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds 106
M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ₩ c. 112	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds 103
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75 115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths 79
Al. & T. H. 1sts 102	

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	April 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Victoria	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 18	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	April 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	April 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Corsica	Mar. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	April 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	April 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	April 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Great Eastern	April 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	April 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	April 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May 2	Liverpool	Boston.
China	May 9	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Morning Star	April 15	New-York	Havana & N. Orleans.
Corsica	April 25	New-York	Havana via Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—MR. JOHN RAE LEFT HIS PLACE of business Wednesday evening at about 7¼ o'clock P. M., since which time he has not been heard from. He wore dark clothes and weed on his hat; was of medium heighth, spare built, dark hair, slightly tinged with gray, and full dark beard. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his friends, at BROOKS' BROTHERS, corner of Catharine and Cherry sts.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY OTHER method of extracting teeth, without pain, than that so successfully used by me for the past 8 years, viz.: Chemically purified chloroform. Positively without pain or danger. Gold sets teeth inserted for $20. Vulcanite $5. Gold fillings, $1. Silver and dentine, 50c. Extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM B. HYDE WILL call at the headquarters of the 14th New-York Cavalry, No 483 Broadway, at his earliest convenience.

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 32 East 17th-st.,

and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the representatives of the late proprietor,

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, (deceased,)

restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to protect the trade and the public against a

SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietor.

ANDREW ANDERSON, JR.,
Moffat Building,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 186 Church-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED BED-ROOM, WITH or without board, for one or two young men. Apply at No. 406 Pearl-st., third floor.

BOARD IN BEDFORD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated for the Summer where all the advantages of the country are secured. Large house and garden, and convenient to the ferries by city cars. Apply at the third house above Clove Road, on Pacific-st., south side. Stable and carriage-house on premises.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, FULLY furnished, can be had, with a private table, by a gentleman and his wife, willing to pay liberally for a strictly private first-class home, until September or permanently. Address, with real name, DAVIS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—A private family, owning their house, desire to let handsomely furnished apartments, without board, to single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 37 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY THE ADvertiser lost a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, open face, English movement, marked "Hanlon," Dublin. Attached to it by a cheap black chatelaine and chain was a small GOLD LOCKET and an ENAMELED CROSS. If the watch for which an owner is desired in yesterday's (Friday's) *Times* answers this description, a note addressed to GEO. A. HAYNES, No. 20 Maiden-lane, or to No. 199 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will meet with prompt attention. No questions asked.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH INST., BEtween No. 4 Union-square and the corner of Broadway and 12th-st., a GOLD WATCH. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 294 Canal-st., two doors from Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; must be neat and tidy, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 West 35th-st.

WANTED—TWO PIANO-FORTE FINISHERS and a good cabinet-maker; the highest prices paid. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale; all modern improvements; full iron frame, overstrung bass; fully guaranteed. Cost $650 for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 49 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 32 feet wide, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL,
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 14th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 701 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS.
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 10 MORTON-st., Brooklyn, third door from Bedford-av., near the fountain; one of the best locations in the eastern part of Brooklyn. Size of house, 22x50 feet; lot 100 feet deep; house in good order, painted and frescoed throughout. Will be sold cheap. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, before 8 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., or at No. 20 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, THE THREE-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 27x34; lot 27x60; $4,500. Also, the three-story brick house No. 47 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 23x34; lot 23x60; $4,000. Apply to JNO. COWEN, No. 63 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st., being 98 feet on Broadway and 166 feet on 48th-st.; no commissions allowed. Apply to, or address JOHN WAITE, Executor of Margaret Waite, deceased, No. 932 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO 34 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, brown stone, 18 feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let No. 121 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 50 by 150, fitted with grapery &c., rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., or of S. COCKROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

ATTENTION.—JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, four new elegant brown stone houses, with all the modern improvements, on 2d-av., near 50th-st. Locality highly respectable.

TO LET—AT DEPOT OF HARLEM RAILROAD, Scarsdale, a two-story frame house, in good order, about 40x30, containing 14 rooms, with garden; rent, $200. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

TO MILLERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A grist mill; the red mills at Five Mile River, Darien, Conn. Call on or address GEORGE ROBERTS, No. 288 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS ON EAST 39TH-ST; Will exchange them for other property, either in this City or at Rye. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 11 Wall, or No. 10 West 16th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, WITH IMMEdiate possession, the first-class 4-story house 26 feet wide, lot 120 feet deep; No. 19 5th-av. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL FARM, suitable for gardening; good house, barn, &c.; one hour's ride by Long Island Railroad. Terms easy. For particulars, address J. BOGART, Flushing, L. I. N. B.—Real estate agents having applicants may apply as above.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT BLOOMINGDALE, about five miles distant from Union-square, between 119th and 121st sts., a pleasantly situated residence, consisting of between five and six acres of land, extending from the Post Road to the Hudson River, with a convenient dwelling and all requisite out-buildings, a good garden, water, fine shade and fruit trees, &c.; suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, and will be let to a private family only. Apply to ELI WHITE'S SONS, No. 168 Water-st., or at No. 51 5th-av.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a part of a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar, water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

FOR RENT—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 175 BROADway, (under Perego's shirt store,) forming an L on Cortlandt-st., suitable for trunks, clock store, saloon, or almost any general merchandise business requiring publicity and space, at a low rent. Inquire of T. B. BYNNER, dealer in watches and jewelry, No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES ON BEACON-AV.; also two on Clinton-av., near Palisade-av., Bergen Heights, 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey; rent $225 and $200. Apply to THOS. ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, Hudson City, near the Court-house, or to E. EVANS, No. 66 Fulton-st. Also, store to rent at No. 263 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 141 Jay-st., Brooklyn; easy of access to the Fulton or Catharine ferries. The house contains all the modern improvements—gas, water, kitchen-range, &c. May be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

TO LET—A HOUSE, ON 92D-ST. AND 5TH-av., with all modern conveniences; Croton water, hot and cold water baths, range, furnace, &c., &c.; location very healthy and beautiful, only one square from Central Park. Rent, $450 per annum. Possession can be given early.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, of No. 13 Park-place. Apply to
H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st.,
third floor, front.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THREE FINELY FINISHED LOFTS, 100 by 30 feet, over my piano warerooms, to let for one or more years; rent low; also, storage for furniture. T. S. BERRY, No 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

OFFICES TO LET—EXTRA FINE LIGHT—IN double store No. 40 and 42 Broad-st.; will be altered and arranged to suit first class tenants. EASTMAN & CO., Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

TO LET—PART OF A NEAT THREE-STORY house on 83d-st., near 4th-av., to a small family; rent, $150. Apply to JOHN J. GRIFFIN, No. 17 3d-st., near the Bowery, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE TWO-STORY AND attic house, with five lots of ground, well laid out. Good dwarf fruit, grapes, &c. Apply on the premises, corner of 86th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND GARDEN, WITH fruit trees, on the corner of 5th-av. and 132d-st.; it is within a few minutes' walk of steamboat and railroad cars. Apply at No. 795 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house, with gas. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 104 West 49th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house No. 179 West 25th-st. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st. Rent $475

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts., also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—AN ELEGANT stone house and stable, with five acres of land, and a picturesque place; gas and water introduced throughout the house, with six acres of land and a right to
LLEWELLYN PARK,
Which is a tract of 500 acres of land, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Orange Mountain, with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and 50 acres have been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying within the Park.

This tract of land, containing about
500 ACRES,
has been divided into Villa Sites, of from
5 TO 10 ACRES EACH.

Twenty-five of these sites have been already improved, with houses in various styles of architecture.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City, and yet wishing accessible, retired and healthful homes in the country. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health, cultivation and protection from the winds of Winter, it is favorably situated to catch the sea-breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole track abounds in pure, soft spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the City where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.

The privacy of the park and of all the sites, is secured by a lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance, on Valley road, one mile from North Orange railroad station. As we ascend along the park avenues—seven miles of which are completed—Newark, New-York, and their bays, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape of more than one hundred miles in extent spans the horizon. Cultivated fields and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Navesink Hills at the south; Nyack mountain, Haverstraw Peak, and the Highlands toward the north; with Long Island and the ocean in the east, all lie revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City *via* the Morris and Essex Railroad, eight trains per day each way, and *via* New-Jersey Railroad and Orange Horse Railroad, twenty trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population—in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

This is the cheapest country property so near the City, and a few eligible building sites still remain unsold, from one to ten acres each.

For maps, terms and particulars, apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, UPON THE PREMISES IN OLD SAYBROOK, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. On SATURDAY, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public auction, a handsome modern house, finished in the best manner, with 14 rooms, piazzas, coach-house, barn, and every convenience suitable for a gentleman's country residence. About 7 acres of ground sloping down to a bay near the mouth of the river, entirely unimproved, but susceptible of being soon made ornamental and productive, as may be seen in the adjoining residence and grounds of John Allen, Esq. The house has never been occupied since it was built, about five years since, owing to the death of the owner. Excellent fishing, boating and shooting in the proper seasons; accessible from New-York in 4½ hours by railroad or by Hartford steamer in the afternoon. The neighborhood is entirely healthy, and there are good schools and churches. Persons, by taking the 8 o'clock A. M. train on the New-Haven Road, can have several hours at Saybrook, attend the sale, and return the same evening. Terms 10 per cent. cash on the day of sale; a liberal portion of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—ATTENTION OF gentlemen wishing a fine residence is called to a dwelling now erecting on one of the most commanding situations on Bergen Hill, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches; communication every ten minutes by horse railroad with Jersey City. The house, which is of elegant dimensions with fine grounds, will be ready about the 15th of May. Several fine plots of ground for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, South Bergen, care of C. H. Smith, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT AT VENDUE.—WILL BE sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a house and lot situated in the village of Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, near the Hubbard Bridge. The house is 22x28 feet, two stories, five rooms, with kitchen extension. The lot is 67x150 feet, running down to the river. There is a boat-house under the hill, 14x20 feet. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. BORDEN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIful village of Flushing, L. I., a very neat dwelling, with a fine water prospect, containing eight rooms, basement and cellar, and plenty of closet room; is admirably calculated for a small family. Communications to New-York per railroad and steamboat ten times per day. Price $2,000. Rent $225. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—IN WESTchester County, 35 miles from the City, and half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, carriage-house, &c., one and a half acres of land, handsomely improved, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house, school or gentleman's residence. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Hudson, N. J., a gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., with four lots of ground; house is built in the best manner; hot and cold water, bath and all modern improvements; cars pass the door to the ferries; possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, City of Hudson.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., IN A CONVENIent, high and commanding location, a fine 3-story, basement and sub-cellar house, containing 12 rooms and 10 closets; in excellent order. Large lot of ground and good fruit. Rent $400, including gas fixtures and oil cloth. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, Real Estate Agents, Flushing, L. I.

AT LENOX, MASS.—TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The residence, now occupied by Mrs. Brevoort. It is delightfully situated in the centre of the village, and commands a most beautiful prospect. Possession given immediately. For sale unfurnished, or to let furnished. Apply at No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 29.
FREDERIC A. POTTS.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 53 minutes' ride from 27th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order, containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ½ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 82 acres of land; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 264 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF Plainfield, 7½ acres, with a neat cottage, 1½ stories, containing 9 rooms and cellar, barn, cow-house, &c.; 16 large cherry and other fruit trees; one mile from depot, bounded by the main street in front, and the railroad in the rear. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THAT DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY seat on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I., known as the residence of Mrs. M. Boerum, will be sold at No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

IRVINGTON HOUSE STABLE AND GROUNDS, about half an acre, to sell or let; within three minutes of the depot; commanding a fine view of the Hudson River. Inquire of MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Room No. 6, No. 145 Broadway.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—For sale, a plot of five acres, in the most desirable part of the Park, on the first mountain. Would be sold very low. Apply to W. W. COLBROW, No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE TO LET—NEAR VANDERBILT Landing, Staten Island—contains ten rooms, fine view of the Bay, nearly half an acre of ground, large trees, &c. Rent, $350. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-office.

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT AT PIERMONT, with about three acres of land, from 1st May next. The house is commodious, partially furnished and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive river and inland views. Address Box No. 1,195 New-York.

FOR SALE IN RYE—NEAR THE RAILROAD station at Port Chester, a country residence in complete order, with 40 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of E. B. WESLEY, or C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

COUNTRY VILLA AT TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., for sale. Price $4,500. For further particulars, apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THREE-story and attic or four-story house in a good neighborhood and with all the modern conveniences, not less than 22 feet front, (25 feet preferred,) and rent not to exceed $1,400. Address, inclosing permit to see, with location and description of house, Box No. 780 New-York General Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION, A handsomely-furnished 4-story house, 25 feet front, between Lexington and 7th avs., and 11th and 38th sts. Call at No. 24 West 31st-st., after 7 P. M., or address A B. C., as above. Best of references given.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A 3-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—A FIRST floor, furnished, between 8th and 15th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address DOCTOR, No. 809 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 2 loads of soda, delivered in East-Broadway. Address J. E. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, in good condition.

PROPELLER—WANTED TO CHARTER, A PROpeller for towing. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A DIVINE SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Samaritan Healing Institute, No. 145 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., opposite Clinton Hall. There will be a lecture given by a highly-developed Inspirational Medium. After the lecture, questions that may be proposed by the audience will be answered by the Medium. Development and healing at the circle gratis. Admittance 25 cents.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE first anniversary meeting of the Soldier's Relief Society of this church will take place on SUNDAY EVENING next, (April 12,) at 7½ o'clock, in the church. Rev. H. E. Montgomery, of New-York, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Merwin of the United States Army, will be present and address the meeting, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the objects of the Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL of the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, (between 6th and 7th avs,) will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. Ganse, Dr. Rice and Rev. J. Brash. The Pastor, Rev. James Thompson will preach his decennial sermon in the AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock.

FRENCH PROT. EPIS. CHURCH "DU ST ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. Verren, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English by Rev. Dr. Price, of St. Stephen's, at 7½ o'clock. At both these services the splendid music composed for Easter Sunday by Prof. Baillard will be repeated.

A FEW CHRISTIANS WHO ASCRIBE their salvation and hope of future glory to the work of the Lord Jesus Christ, meet together on the FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, to break bread in remembrance of the Lord's death till he come, (Acts xx., 7; 1 Cor. xi, 23-26,) at 2½ P. M., in Continental Hall, 4th-st., near corner South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. The Gospel will be preached (if the Lord will) in the same place at 7½ P. M.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—THE NINETEENTH Anniversary Celebration of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., in Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D. Services to commence 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION—TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings daily at No. 133 West 16th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Circle Thursday at 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 7½. Admittance to Circles 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular "children's service" every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. No sermon, short addresses and children's music. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. "The rich and the poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all." Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans on Union-square. The subject in the evening—*The Obligations on the part of the Government, as well as the People of this Country, to Unconditional Loyalty to God, the People and the Constitution.*

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—THE next sermon in this series of doctrinal discourses will be delivered in the South Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Burlingham's, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission, will preach in this Church on Sunday morning.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning—*The Sacrifice of Dear Pleasures*, as taught in the Sermon on the Mount. Matt. v, 29-30. Subject for the evening—*The Power of the People, and who Fear it.*"

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Alexander R. Thompson will preach by request of the Association, a sermon to young men, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Self Consecration.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—SUNDAY MORNING—Communion service; at 2½ o'clock P. M., a meeting of the Union Sunday School Teachers' Union. Several addresses expected. In the EVENING, Rev. Moses Ballou preaches. Subject—*Did the Apostolic Churches have a Community of Goods?*

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—REV. GEO. JUNKIN, D. D., late President of Washington College, Va., will deliver the fourth of the course in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance in Greene-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR OF St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Resurrection, in 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be taken in aid of foreign missions.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. Roache. Sacrament in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and preaching in the EVENING at 7½, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be held at the Winter Garden Theatre, on SATURDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Rev. Geo. R. Crooks, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend

REV. DR. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT OF RUTGERS College, and Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, of California, will preach in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, April 12—the former at 10½ A. M., the latter at 3½ P. M.

REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., WILL preach a discourse concerning the life and services of Rev. Dr. Robinson, late of Union Theological Seminary, at the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, on Henry-st., at 3½ o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

REV. GEO. J. MINGINS, RECENTLY WITH the Army of the Potomac, will address the S. S. Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., at their monthly meeting, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, the newly appointed Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Eleventh Anniversary of the Sunday-school of the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., (Rev. F. G. Clark, Pastor,) will be held on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Regular services held every SABBATH, in Rutger's Chapel, 5th-av., opposite the Croton Reservoir. Rev. M. H. Hutton will preach every morning at 10½; Rev. Dr. Hutton every evening at 4½.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. SUNDAY, Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. F. Dillon Eagan in the evening.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT meets in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by that Messenger of whom Christ said that he would come first, and restore all things. Seats free. Will you hear him?

CHAS. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*What is the Duty of Christians in the present National Emergency?* Everybody welcome.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. J. Phillips, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. D. T. Carnahan, formerly of Baltimore, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, BY REQUEST of his people, will preach a short course of sermons on the *Inspiration of the Scriptures*, commencing SUNDAY MORNING, April 12, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. Krebs will preach in this church on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. J. H. Clarke, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL)—6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. John Pegg, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE UNION BAND WILL CONDUCT THE services in King-st. Methodist Chapel, west of Hudson-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. The public are invited. T. Walsh, Pastor.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm in a beautiful country village, having an established family school of twelve boys, will receive four more if application be made to W. A. Donaldson, at the Lafarge House, on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—SUPERIOR advantages are secured in this school, conducted by a successful teacher of many years' experience, 25 miles from the City; ages from seven to 11 preferred; two vacancies; terms reasonable. Address C. M., No. 3 Park-row.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, and under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal Southern District New-York,

On TUESDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock,
At Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of steamer SCOTIA, consisting of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
DRUGS,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, April 14, at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
Will sell at public auction, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

The estate known as NETHERWOOD, formerly the residence of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate on the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, containing 255 acres, with a river front of a mile, and embracing five building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, a cottage dwelling, gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and grapery, and also farmhouse, barns, &c. The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity, and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, renders this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune.

Maps of the property may be had of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TURNEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
PEARL-ST. PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

By order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor, &c., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable lot of land Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., on the north side of the street, about 70 feet 11 inches east of Chatham-st., being 22 feet 6 inches wide, by about 55 feet 9 inches in depth on one side, and 58 feet 10 inches on the other.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property may be had of the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

SALES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give his special attention to the sales of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At the residences of families. Also, out-door sales.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON PIKE, MONROE AND SOUTH STS., BY ORDER OF JOHN TRICKEY, EXECUTOR.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

PIKE-ST.—The valuable 3-story brick house and lot, No 64 Pike-st. Lot 25x69.

MONROE-ST.—No. 78 Monroe-st., valuable lot with 2-story brick house. Lot about 26x52.

SOUTH-ST.—No. 225, valuable lot north side, between Market and Pike sts., being 20x80 feet, with brick shop thereon.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers

PRIVATE STABLE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—The well built stable and lot, No. 156 West 22d-st., south side, 125 feet east of 8th-av., built for private use, with ample accommodations, stalls for five horses and room for three carriages. Lot 25x98.9. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Maps at Auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 130 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A CABINETMAKER'S STOCK.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 554 BROADWAY, the balance of stock of a first-class cabinet-maker, consisting of ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and WALNUT PARLOR, DINING, HALL and BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c. ALSO, one white and gilt parlor suite, made to order for a theatre, suitable for a saloon.

The whole to be sold without any reservation, by order of the Assignee, to close the estate. Deposits required. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON READE-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

READE-STREET.—The valuable lot, with brick building thereon, on the south side of the street, between Broadway and Centre-st., and known as No. 11 Reade-st. The lot is 25 feet front and rear, by 75 feet deep. This sale offers a rare chance for investment.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE ON WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable four-story, brown stone house, No. 40 West 46th-st., high stoop, lot 20x100 feet, house 20x55, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences. $11,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permits or further particulars, apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 88TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—BULKLEY & FINK will sell, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, one lot south side of 88th-st., 282 feet easterly from 4th-av., 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 8 inches in depth, with front and rear buildings.

Also, 3 lots adjoining, 76 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 100 feet 8 inches in depth, with 4 two-story, high basement frame cottages on the rear of the lots, and a frame building on the front of one of them. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

ALVIN C. BAKER & Co., Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE HOUSEHOLD Furniture on MONDAY, April 13, to close an estate at private residence No. 48 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood and French walnut parlor, chamber and solid oak diningroom furniture; rosewood pianoforte, all modern improvements, suites, etagere, pier and mantle mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, silverware, bronze, &c. Sale peremptory.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY CATALOGUE auction sale of china, crockery and glass ware, kerosene lamps, &c., on FRIDAY next, April 17, at the store of Campbell & Fitzpatrick, No. 177 Pearl, near Pine-st., (in consequence of removal,) comprising a general assortment, suitable for City and country merchants.

WH. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer, by D. EMBURY, Jr.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WATER RIGHT AND 45 VALUABLE lots to be sold in one parcel at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at No. 111 Broadway, (Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building,) by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. The lots lie on the north side of 55th-st., and east and west sides of 12th-av. Maps, &c., can be seen at No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 22d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, April 6, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF $2 50 PER SHARE ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on the 9th inst., free of Government Tax.

A Stock Dividend (payable only out of shares of the Company heretofore purchased by it) of three shares on every 100 shares owned, will be paid at the office of the Company, at Hunter's Point, on the 9th inst.

Holders of fractional portions of 100 shares will receive their stock dividend in scrip.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DESIGNS, MODELS AND PRINTING OF TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 23, 1863.

PROPOSALS are hereby invited for Designs for Treasury Notes to be issued under the act approved March 3, 1863.

Proposals will be received for the denominations of 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, and 5,000s, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to omit any of the above denominations from accepted offers, or to substitute the designs of one denomination for those of another, or to use them interchangeably, or to alter their legends.

The designs must be national in their character, and preference will be given, under equal circumstances, to such as have not been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate, or other representative of value, and completed bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Proposals must be for both the obverse and reverse of the notes. The obverse must prominently present the words "TREASURY NOTE," with the following or similar legend: "Two years after date the United States will pay to bearer fifty dollars, with interest at five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually," as follows:

On the first day of October, 1863, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of April, 1864, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of October, 1864, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of April, 1865, one dollar and fifty cents.

The sums denoting the accrued and accruing interest must be placed near the centre of the width of the note and about two inches from its right-hand end.

Space must be allowed for the seal and for the signatures of the Treasurer and Register.

On the reverse there must be two tablets, to contain the following legends, or such others of about the same number of words as may be substituted by the Secretary:

1st. "This note will be exchanged by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer or any specially designated depositary of the United States for United States notes equal in amount to its face value and interest to last date of interest payment; or "This note is a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for its face value, without interest."

2d. "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor, or both."

Proposals will be received until the 13th day of April, 1863, and must in all cases be accompanied by models or illustrative drawings.

Proposals may be made for designs alone, or for completed dies, or for the entire work of engraving and printing. If the proposals are for the entire work, the price must be separately stated for furnishing the dies, for making the plates, (including all costs for reëntering,) for printing per 1,000 impressions of four notes each, and for paper per 1,000 impressions, and a sample of the paper proposed to be used, with the name of the maker thereof, must accompany the proposals. Proposals must also state the length of time required after acceptance of a bid, before deliveries will commence, and thereafter the number of thousand impressions that will be delivered daily.

If the proposals are for the entire work, they must also state at which of the following post offices the impressions will be delivered, properly packed for transmission, free of any charge for package or delivery, viz.: at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo, New-York, or Boston

The Secretary reserves the right to accept designs only and cause the engraving to be done by other parties than those making the proposal, or to accept designs and dies and cause the transferring and printing to be done by others, or to reject a part or all of any proposal, as may be for the interest of the Government.

In all cases of accepted bids the designs and dies together with all rolls, bed-pieces, plates or other copies thereof must be the sole and exclusive property of the United States. Those rejected will be returned to the respective bidders.

In the selection of designs special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and alterations.

Proposals and designs must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly indorsed "Designs and Proposals for Treasury Notes," and will be opened on the 13th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 30th of APRIL, 1863, for furnishing six hundred Wrought Iron Beams, for Rails of Chassis of Sea Coast Carriages.

These beams are to be made after the following specifications:

The rail for barbette carriages is a rolled wrought-iron beam, similar in appearance to the "I" shaped beams used in the construction of fire-proof buildings. It is required to be straight and smooth on its surface, and free from flaws, imperfect welds, blisters and cinder streaks. The outer surfaces of the two flanges are planes, parallel to each other and at right angles to the web. The web joins the two flanges along their middle line, leaving them to project equally on each side, and must be without bends or corrugations.

DIMENSION OF BEAMS

Length of rail	171	inches
Depth between outer surfaces of flanges	15	inches
Width of flanges	5.375	inches
Thickness of flange at outer edge	.75	inch.
Thickness of web	.625	inch.

These beams will be inspected after the following rules:

They are to be made of good tough, well-worked, clear iron, the absence of which qualities, (generally indicated by roughness of surface, and by checks, and more marked roughness along the edges of the flanges,) as also flaws or bad welds, blisters and streaks of cinder, will cause their rejection.

1st. They are to be of the required dimensions, and square at the ends.

2d. They are to be straight, and free from short bends in the flanges and web.

3d. The outer plane surfaces of the flanges are to be parallel to each other, and in planes perpendicular to that of the web.

4th. The webs are not to be bent or *troughed*, as would result from resting the rails along their whole length on the edges of the flanges while the webs are too hot to bear their weight.

5th. The flanges are to be perfectly equal on each side of the web.

VARIATIONS ALLOWED IN INSPECTING.

In length of rail	.50 inch
In depth of rail	.10 inch
In thickness of web	.05 inch
In warp or wind, in depth of flange at extreme end of rail	.10 inch
Difference in distance between outer edges of plane surfaces of flanges on different sides of web at any cross section of rail	.10 inch
A straight edge of equal length with the rail placed on the outer edge of the flange should not depart from it at any point more than	.15 inch
A plane surface placed on the web should not depart from it any point more than	.10 inch
A plane surface placed on the plane surface of either flange should not depart from it at any point more than	.10 inch
Departure from square in depth of rail	.15 inch

Specimens of the beams, or drawings of them, can be seen at the United States Arsenals at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Bridesburgh and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Bidders will state the number of beams they propose to furnish, the time when they will commence the delivery, which should be as early as possible, and the number they can deliver weekly after commencing the delivery, place where they will make them, and the price per pound for which they will deliver them at the point of vessel or railroad shipment nearest to their works.

No bids will be entertained except from persons actually engaged in the manufacture of iron, evidence of which must accompany the bid.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with proper sureties for its faithful fulfillment; and a transfer of the contract to another party will cause its entire forfeiture.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if for any cause it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to "GENERAL J. W. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Beams."

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of May, 1863, to the 31st day of October, 1863; notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than four years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross rate of which is not as high as thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city or town of ——, County of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washingtn Drove-yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRING OR leasing of buildings and parts of buildings to be used for Armories for the various Companies and Regiments of the New-York National Guard, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from owners of property and others.

The proposals to state the locations, quantity of room, term of lease and rent, and parties presenting proposals to submit diagrams.

By order of
Special Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms.
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 30th March, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, the following:

CLOTHING.

Hats.
Caps.
Shirts.
Drawers.
Stockings.
Shoes.
Boots.
Trowsers—mounted.
Blankets.
Water-proof Blankets, (Philadelphia Pattern, to be used also as Shelter Tents.)
Ponchos.
Haversacks.
Canteens.

EQUIPAGE.

Hospital Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Wall Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Shelter Tents.
Axes.
Hatchets.
Spades.
Pickaxes.
Camp Kettles.
Standards.
Guidons.
Ax Handles.
Hatchet Handles.
Mess Pans.
Pickax Handles.
Drums.
Fifes.
Sets of Regimental Books.
Sets of Company Books.

Samples of which may be seen at this office. All articles to be inspected by a sworn Inspector, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which deliveries can be made by them.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing, (here insert the articles named in the bid,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.

(Signed
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 11, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds is now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 250, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOLAR SALT IN MICHIGAN.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

It is proposed to form a Company with a
CAPITAL OF $500,000,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOLAR SALT
At East Saginaw, Michigan,

Under the "General Law" of that State, employing the brine peculiar to that locality, unequaled in strength and purity by any yet discovered.

The large profits heretofore obtained from the manufacture of this staple, under less advantageous circumstances than now presented, guarantee success.

Capitalists seeking investment are invited to share in this enterprise, where safety and profit are assured.

F. W. FELLOWES represents the Company at their office, No. 37 William-st., where the Prospectus of the Saganaw Company may be had. Also maps, and accurate survey of land can be seen.

Subscription book now open.

Refers by permission to
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
W. H. SMITH & SON,
Dr. D. H. FITZHUGH, of Geneseo, N. Y.
FITZHUGH & JENKINS.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JAMES CHEEVER ET ALS. vs. RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY ET ALS.—State of Vermont, in Chancery, Rutland County, March 31, 1863.—The petition in the above entitled cause having been filed in this Court, praying that a decree of the Court of Chancery for Rutland County aforesaid, made at its September term, 1855, in favor of Ellis Gray Loring et als., against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company et als., be enforced, and said Railroad be ordered into the possession of the petitioners, according to the provisions in said decree.

Ordered, that further proceedings herein stand over until the 15th day of April, 1863, and that all persons interested be notified by publication of this order in the New-York *Times*, Boston *Journal* and Rutland *Herald*, to appear on said 15th day of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Rutland, Vt., and show cause, if any exist, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Rutland this 31st day of March, A. D. 1863.

L. C. KELLOGG, Chancellor.

WOODBRIDGE & FISHER,
DWIGHT PORTER,
JEREMIAH FRENCH,
Att'ys for Petitioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The First Mortgage bondholders (J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee,) of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company are requested to send their bonds to the undersigned, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in order that the unpaid coupons may be collected, and the bonds extended in accordance with the decree of sale just obtained.

J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, April 1, 1863.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to act on business of importance.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 23d inst.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the hotel of Francis McHugh, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of May next. Poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT HORSES WANTED.—GOVERNMENT horses bought for cash, at Nos. 85 and 105 East 24th-st., New-York. WHITSON & SONS.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A SECOND-hand ice cream freezer. Address, stating size and price, B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TWO OR THREE DAYS MORE
of those wild
INDIAN CHIEFS AND WARRIORS,
who are staying here for
A VERY SHORT TIME,
on their way home from a visit
TO WASHINGTON TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.
They are no common Indians, but
CHIEFS AND RULERS
Of their tribes and nations, and represent the
KIOWAS, COMANCHES, APACHES, ARRAPAHOES,
CADDOS AND CHEYENNES.
Among them are the valorous and distinguished

Lone Wolf,	Little Heart,	War Bonnet,
White Bear,	Poor Bear,	Pricked Forehead,
Yellow Buffalo,	Spotted Wolf,	Ten Bears.

All of them are fully attired in their
WAR-PAINT, WAMPUM and FEATHERS,
and present the attractive feature of the
RED MAN IN HIS NATIVE GRANDEUR!
fresh from the hunting-grounds and
WIGWAMS OF HIS WILD ABODES.
They are already tiring of the restraints of civilized society, and panting for their
HOMES, HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS IN
THEIR OWN WESTERN WILDS.
During their short stay they will be
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING.
In addition to these extraordinary wonders,
PETITE MINNIE WARREN,
The real Empress of Beauty, and the redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
Will be exhibited at each performance, besides
APPEARING AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
on the platform in the main hall of the Museum.
ALBINO FAMILY, SEA LION, BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEAL, AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES, &c.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at each of which will be produced
Charles Matthews' favorite Comedy
UNCLE FOOZLE,
And the laughable musical sketch, the
LADY OF MUNSTER.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW at the Museum, commencing April 27.

GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW, commencing May 11. Prizes, $5,000.

Those wishing to exhibit should secure circulars and certificates at an early day.

Parquette, 15 cents; Children under ten, 10 cents; Balcony, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, April 14,
LES MARQUISES DE LA FOURCHETTE,
Follie Vaudeville in one act by MM. Dumanoir and Clairville.
BON HOMME JADIS,
Comedie in one act by M. Henry Murger.
LE POUR ET LE CONTRE,
Proverbe in one act by M. Octave Feuillet.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, EXTRA PERFORMANCE—BENEFIT OF M. EDGARD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18—MATINEE FRANCAISE at 12½ P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, by request, will give three grand Farewell performances of
GERMAN OPERA,
which will positively be the last that can take place in Brooklyn, viz:
ON MONDAY, APRIL 13,
FIDELIO,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15,
MARTHA,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 17,
A GRAND OPERA.

The entire strength of the company, and an increased orchestra and chorus will assist on these occasions. Sale of tickets commences at the Academy on Saturday next, at 8 A. M. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle 25 cents.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.........Director.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,

On MONDAY, 13th inst.

Opening of the extra RICH NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES just received from Paris.

SILKS, from $2 25 to $6 per yard.

TRAVELING DRESSES, from $1 to $3 per yard.

These goods are well worth the attention of ladies, and more especially of those used to the Parisian taste and fashion.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
we will continue to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
DURING THE WEEK,
AND AT ABOUT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

BLACK SILKS, brilliant lustre, at $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, (oil boiled,) at 9s. and 10s. per yard.

MOZAMBIQUES, VALENCIAS AND POPLINS, at 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard.

200 PARIS BAREGE ROBES, (24 yards each,) last year's styles, only $5, worth $12 each.

HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS, from Auction, 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s., (worth $1 to $1 25 per yard.)

Also,
BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c., 16c. and 18c. per yard.
Also,
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 21c., 22c. and 23c. per yard.
Also,
THE BEST STYLES OF AMERICAN PRINTS at 15c. to 18c.
Also,
BLACK and DRAB ALPACAS, from AUCTION.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, Cheap, from Auction.
SUN UMBRELLAS, fine quality, at $1 50 each.
Also,
QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS, LINEN, TOWELS, very cheap.
Also,
GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, (all wool,) at $3, $3 50, (worth $5 50 and $6.)

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, superior quality, $4 50 to $6, (worth $7 50 to $10.)

FASHIONABLE GRENADINE SHAWLS, $3 50 each, (worth $5.)

CHECKED WOOL SHAWLS, new designs, at $4 to $5.

BARGAINS RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

W. K. PEYTON.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,

At Popular Prices.
On MONDAY, April 13,

We will exhibit
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
Manufactured from the very latest
PARIS DESIGNS.
ELEGANT SPRING CIRCULARS AT $6.
ENGLISH MELTON SAQUES, EMBROIDERED, at $7.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

BOMBAZINE SILKS and other dress goods, also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS and EMBROIDERIES, including everything a lady requires to complete a FULL MOURNING SUIT. Prices just right. Call and see our styles before purchasing elsewhere.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN BLACK LONG,
RED SQUARE, with narrow borders,
RED LONG,
BLACK SQUARE,
ANTIQUE WHITE LONG,
WHITE SQUARE—elegant.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3 doors below Amity.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.

Reduction in prices. 4,000 dozens Black, White and Light colors, at 75c., worth $1 25; 1,100 dozens worked backs, reduced to $1; 400 dozens, plain colors, reduced to 90c. N. B.—All the Hosiery and Undergarments reduced, and 25c. a pair off all the celebrated makes of Kid Gloves. Children's Kid Gloves, 50c. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, Misses' Waists, Skirts, Pads, Steels, Lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, Laces and Trimmings for Ladies' Undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, Bugle Trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
MRS. DONOVAN
Will open her French Hats
ON THURSDAY NEXT, April 16.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Reappearance of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
who having sufficiently recovered from her severe sprain will have the honor of resuming her part of NELLIE O'DONOHUE, in the great Irish drama of
BANTRY BAY;
OR,
IRELAND IN 1798,
and in the popular comedy, written expressly for her, entitled
NATURE AND ART,
supported by the entire strength of this powerful company.

NOTICE.—The young and beautiful American actress, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, who undertook Miss Keene's part after her accident, at a very short notice, will shortly have the honor of appearing in one of her favorite characters.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
MONDAY,
Fifth night of the highly successful new Comedy,
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW,
WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
AND GREAT CAST.
TUESDAY, Boucicault's great Comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
WEDNESDAY, the new Comedy,
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
THURSDAY, the favorite Comedy of the
BUSY-BODY.
FRIDAY, the new Comedy,
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
SATURDAY, Planche's Comedy,
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the crowds who have gathered the last few nights to witness Miss WESTERN'S thrilling impersonation of LADY ISABEL and MME. VINE, in the sensation play of
EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE,
And the desire expressed by so many for its repetition, it will be presented for
ONE NIGHT MORE!
MONDAY, April 13, 1863,
For
THE BENEFIT
THE BENEFIT
Of the young and beautiful
LUCILLE WESTERN.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.
MRS. MARIA ABBOT'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
on which occasion the following celebrated artists will appear:
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST

Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE	Tenor
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL	Baritone
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS	Violinist
Sig. ABELLA	Conductor

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved chairs, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at the music stores, and at the door. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
And last appearance, will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16
The great Comedy of the
RIVALS.
And, by express request, the thrilling Drama of
THE LAST MAN.
N. B.—The Box Book is now open.

COTOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—ELECTION NOTICE.—New-York, April 10, 1863. The annual meeting of this Association, for the election of twelve members to the Board of Management and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at Headquarters, (N. G. Armory,) on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., 7½ o'clock. By order of Col. LINUS W. STEVENS.
EDWIN R. TREMAIN, Secretary *pro tem.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 13th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 14th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock NIGHT LINE.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

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LOYAL MASS MEETING.

Thirty Thousand Union Men in Council.

Speeches of Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Hon. M. Blair, Gov. Morton, Gen. Sigel, Senator Wilson, Gen. Nye, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. Messrs. Julian, Colfax, Conckling and Hamilton, W. J. A. Fuller, Col. Woodford, Judge Kelly, Governor Pierpont, and Many Others.

Loyalty to the Government and Confidence in the Administration.

AN AGGRESSIVE WAR POLICY URGED.

Secessionists Scourged and Copperheads Confounded.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

A grand mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, regardless of party affiliation, was held yesterday afternoon at Union-square. The object of the meeting was to reiterate in the ears of Southern traitors, and before the eyes of Northern sympathizers, the loyalty of New-York to the Union, its confidence in the Administration, its desire for an aggressive war-policy, its extreme abhorrence of all Confederates and absolute detestation of all Copperheads. Six stands were erected, from which sweet music was given and eloquent addresses delivered. Great enthusiasm pervaded the vast assemblage, which at one time must have numbered 30,000 persons, among whom were many ladies. The hotels and private residences in and about the Square were gaily decorated with flags; banners hung from many windows, and all things wore the look of a holiday. Cannon were momentarily discharged, brass bands continually clamored forth airs of patriotism, and shouts of applause drowned them all. For the lists of officers, the letters from distinguished men, the resolutions and the addresses we have no space, and necessarily confine ourselves to an abstract of the proceedings, which, though in some instances comparatively brief, will serve as a sufficient exponent of the loyal tone which pervaded the addresses, and the loyal spirit which was evinced by the enthusiastic thousands who responded to the call.

Stand No. 1.

The crowd in front of this stand—located at the southeast corner of the Park, opposite the statue of Washington—numbered between three and four thousand persons. Previous to the opening of the meeting, the workmen employed by Henry Brewster & Co. fired a salute of artillery, and a grand march was played by Grafulla's Band. Upon the speaker's platform were Postmaster-General Blair, Moses H. Grinnell, John Ward, Judge Pierrepont, Rev. Dr. Bellows, George W. Griswold, Ethan Allen, S. B. Chittenden, Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, Brig.-Gen. Crawford, and several other distinguished citizens of this and other cities. At 4½ o'clock, the meeting was called to order by John C. Green, Esq., who nominated for President of the meeting His Honor Mayor Opdyke. The Mayor, on taking the Chair, was greeted with three cheers, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Fellow-Citizens: For the third time we are assembled here to renew our pledge of patriotic devotion to our country. On the first occasion, we met to bid defiance to the rebel guns that were fired upon Fort Sumter. To-day, the avenging guns of freedom are belching forth their thunders against that stronghold of treason. [Prolonged cheers.] With what success, we do not yet know, but we hope and believe that the starry folds of our glorious flag will soon again float over its ramparts. [Cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, I don't think there will be much regret felt in any portion of the country if the traitorous city that lies behind Sumter shall share the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. [Loud cheering.] I am glad to see such a large concourse of people assembled on this occasion. Why are you here? To prove that the people of this City are unconditionally loyal. [Applause.] We are here to declare to the world that we hold all party interests subordinate to patriotism. [Cheers.] The only party that we know is the party that stands unconditionally loyal to the Government in its efforts to subdue the traitors who are attempting to overthrow it. [Cheers.] The Mayor concluded by introducing to the audience Master Robert Cummings, the young hero of the *Harriet Lane*, who was received with three cheers.

The list of Vice-Presidents of the meeting was then read, as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

George Bancroft, William B. Astor, Henry J. Raymond, James A. Hamilton, Elias Howe, Jr., Seth B. Hunt, and many others.

Geo. Griswold then read the address by Francis Lieber, adopted by the Executive Committee of the League, which was interrupted by repeated applause.

A long series of resolutions were read by Mr. Simeon B. Chittenden, expressive of extreme loyalty to the Union, of confidence in the Administration, of indignation at the course of Great Britain, and of hearty detestation of the Confederates at the South and the Copperheads at the North, after which they were adopted by acclamation.

After music by the band, the Chairman introduced Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, who was greeted with cheers, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

Fellow-citizens of New-York: I am gratified to meet so vast an assemblage, and to unite with you in doing honor to the glorious cause which we have met here to pledge ourselves to support. This, my friends, is a most appropriate occasion upon which to renew our pledges to that flag which has come down to us with hallowed memories associated with the founders of this Government. A day upon which an attempt was made to subvert this Government is a day, my friends, to be remembered, and I hope that the treatment which we are going to give the traitors will make it be remembered by them to all eternity. [Applause.] The contest in which we are engaged is a struggle for the great idea underlying our political fabric, and as we live in an age when opinion is the great element of power, it is essential to our success that the true nature of the struggle should be comprehended by good men at home and abroad. Some reference to the parties to it may contribute to effect this object. From the outset, the oligarchic interest everywhere has been at no loss on which side to range itself. Everywhere it has identified itself with the rebellion because it battled in the cause of privilege and against Free Government, and everywhere it has exerted itself promptly, yet skillfully, to support the rebel cause. Wielding vast power in all European Governments, controlling the whole foreign Press and some of our own, and assuming from the first mutterings of the tempest that our ship of State was a wreck, as they had always predicted it would be, they have looked on only to find facts to sustain a foregone conclusion and otherwise to exert all the power they could wield to consummate their wishes. I do not, in thus speaking of this class, and especially of the European branch of it, wish to be understood as impeaching their motives, or questioning the sincerity of their conviction that in the preservation of their own and kindred orders they are doing the best for mankind. As individuals, and especially is this true of the British aristocracy, they are distinguished by a high sense of honor, by courage, truthfulness and other manly qualities. But these personal characteristics only serve to give more effect to a mistaken policy in antagonism to freedom and free government, which results necessarily from the relation to society to which they are born and bred. They justly feel that the continuance of such a Government as ours saps the foundation of their order day by day, and hence, though we meddle not in their affairs, this class has warred upon us from the day we set up our democratic establishment in the wilds of America. For the most part this war has been carried on in the field of opinion by writers hired to combat the natural yearnings of the human heart for liberty. We have replied only by continuing to minister to human happiness, giving free homes to the oppressed, elevating the poor by instruction in free schools, and by having the Gospel preached to all creeds. There was one point, however, upon which every letter-writer and book-making tourist, who catered to the appetite of the established orders for American disparagements failed not to comment with the greatest harshness. That was, that we tolerated African Slavery. So bitter have been these denunciations that many persons supposed, when the war broke out, that the English aristocrats for once would have to be on the side of those who were struggling for free government. Far from it. Like most of those among us who are now signalizing themselves by denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Conscription act, &c., their advocacy of freedom was, as we now see, only to serve the cause of Slavery. It was for the freedom we cherished, not for the Slavery we tolerated, they reviled us. ["That's so," and applause.] See these proud aristocrats now, arming the slave-drivers in Richmond with iron-clad ships to strike down Freedom, forgetting even the insults offered a few years since by their present allies—the Richmond snobbery to the heir apparent of the English Crown! But do not suppose that by pointing to the evidences of sympathy and alliance between these domestic and foreign foes of free government I seek to stir you to wrath against England. Far from it; for while it is true that in all essentials the British peer and our vulgar Masons and Slidells and the silly women who insult Union soldiers are the same order of people, differing only in cultivation and external circumstances, but agreeing in the distinguishing characteristic of having no faith in humanity, yet you must remember that these worldlings do not rule either in England or America. [Applause.] Despite of their opposition, Slavery was struck down in the British realm, and, despite of them, the Great Republic will be saved, and the slave machinery applied to subvert it destroyed. [Cheers.] I feel assured of this, because not only our own people, but the people of Europe, are beginning to understand, what I have said the aristocrats everywhere have understood from the first, that this is a battle for common people throughout the world, and that they now are, or soon will be, ready to make common cause for freedom against the widespread conspiracy of aristocrats to destroy it. [Renewed cheering.] It is true that Lord Lyons tells his Government that our "Democratic leaders" came stealthily to him and made known their wish and purpose "to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether," but "that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire, and that some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill received, that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders." Lord Lyons further states that these Democratic "leaders" thought "that the offer of mediation, if made to a Radical Administration, would be rejected—that if made at an unpropitious moment, it might increase the virulence with which the war is prosecuted. If their own party were in power, or virtually controlled the Administration, they would rather, if possible, obtain an armistice without the aid of foreign Governments; but they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation, if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities. They would desire that the offer should come from the great Powers of Europe conjointly; and, in particular, that as little prominence as possible should be given to Great Britain." This is the sum of his lordship's revelations, and if it were not that he entirely mistakes the character and influence of his men, they might be ominous of the result which he and the British Ministry so confidently predict and devoutly wish. If the "chiefs" whom he describes as "calling loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproaching the Government with slackness, as well as with want of success in its military measures," but telling him that it was their wish "to put an end to it, at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether," were really as able as he supposes they are to bring the true Democracy of the North to adopt the plans of the Secessionists for the extension of Slavery, to make it the foundation of the political institutions of the country, or to assent to the division of the country—resigning one-half of it to Slavery—then, indeed, might the enemies of popular government indulge their fond hope that the bright prospects which opened on the birthday of free institutions in the New World, and have attended its progress to this hour, would soon close. But it is apparent even from the narrative of the worthy and truly honorable representative of England, that "the leaders" who conferred with him were conscious that they could not lead their party to sanction their purposes, that they were forced to disavow them, and advised postponement of the offer of mediation till *they* should come into power, which they only hoped to secure by "calling loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproaching the Government with slackness as well as with want of success in its military measures!" ["Shame."] But the immense popular assemblies which have everywhere denounced mediation of any sort, show that no such jugglery would avail. The most distinguished leaders of the Democracy in this great commonwealth attended the vast meeting of the 6th of March. They are here again to-night. They unite in council with the members of the Republican party, with the chiefs of the old Whig party, with those of the original Anti-Slavery party, with the American party, peculiarly jealous of foreign influence, and with those of other strong classes which embrace with a sort of kindred sympathy the naturalized citizens of all Europe as brothers enfranchised from feudal fetters, and rising here to usefulness and influence as the equals of the native born freeman. [A voice, "Butler" and applause.] Every party and every class by whom free institutions are held dear in this country, merging all minor differences of opinion, are gathering in every quarter to devise measures to restore the nationality, secure the liberties of the country, and to give effect to them, the shouts of battle from a million of brave men are heard by land and sea. [Cheers.] They see the feudal lords who hold the slaves in the South in bondage, to raise the commodities on which the laborers of the feudal lords in Europe are to exhaust their energies to exalt their privileged orders, are supported by such orders because of a common interest in the enslavement of mankind. And if the vassalage which holds the black race as mere animated machines, and is rapidly reducing the poor whites of the South to a dependence and suffering, rendering the fate of the slave of a kind master enviable—if such vassalage is to be upheld by the great modern dynasties abroad, combining their military power to give support to the despotic principle in a nation separated from them by the ocean, how long will it be before such armed usurpation here will, by its reactionary force, recover the arbitrary power that belonged to the age of the Bourbons, the Tudors, and of that horde of feudal proprietors who monopolized the soil, holding the people as serfs appurtenant to the domain of masters, rising as a superstructure of oppression through grades from barons, counts, dukes, princes, kings and emperors, to autocrats! Our Southern chivalry, which but a generation back signed our Magna Charta of liberty and equality, in the course of one lifetime, by the indoctrination of the slave system, working on one poor, oppressed caste, are already prepared to join the Holy Alliance abroad in making a partition of this continent, and setting up dynasties deriving their type from the Congress of Vienna, and they have an improved feature on the old feudal system, tending to reinvigorate it. In that State which led off in the assault upon the Union, the ownership of ten slaves, or an equivalent, was an essential qualification for a legislator. Carrying out this principle, the Confederate Congress has decreed that twenty slaves shall exempt the master from military service. This will operate as a premium for multiplying slaves, and divide the community into two great classes, the producers and the soldiery; creating a military government, one portion of the people to fight, the other to feed the fighters. The starveling whites not suited to war and not subjected as soldiers, will become slaves to the owners of estates on whom they must depend. That the crowned heads of Europe, who are invited to make the political constitutions of this continent, as well as its cotton, their concern, should have a disposition to admit States into the Holy Alliance which give such earnest of hostility to free government, is not unnatural. But what will the more enlightened portion of the European population think of this combination with slaveholders to extirpate liberty in America? The organs of the privileged orders in Great Britain—the *Quarterly Review*, the *Times*, &c.—already congratulated their patrons on the fact that Rebellion here has arrested Reform in England. They proclaim that Lord Palmerston and Russell reached their power in England by pledges of reform, and now they rejoice that the rebellion has exonerated them from their obligation! They would now, for the third time, attempt to crush the free principles which, nurtured here beyond the reach of despotic coalitions, has attained a prosperity, spreading an influence back to the country of their origin, reforming their Government and elevating their people; and it is in the interest of the selfish few that the progress of nations in reform, in freedom and happiness, is to be arrested. Is it possible that a great war, waged by the potentates of Europe, in alliance with the slave system propagated in the South, against the Free States of America, will be cordially supported by the substantial, intelligent body of the European populations? Can Lord Lyons persuade himself or them that there are Democratic leaders in the Free States capable of drawing the Democratic masses to join foreign Powers in mediating a peace dividing the empire of free government on this continent with Slavery, European sovereigns to hold the balance of the continent! No patriot, no honest man of any party, no Democrat of influence with a party which has never been wanting to the country when its fortunes hung upon the scale of battle, could have made the questions which were submitted to Lord Lyons. Davis, Benjamin, Floyd and Toombs call themselves Democrats. Their emissaries in Europe, Slidell, Sanders and Mason, call themselves Democrats. Their creatures in the Free States, Buchanan, Toucey, and the subaltern traitors associated with them, spared by the clemency of the Administration call themselves Democrats. But these men in the North are only so many men on gibbets. The real Democrats everywhere are with the real Republicans, in arms for their country and its Constitution. It is not the interest of nations to destroy each other, and I hope no nation will interpose in any way to countenance the treason which has no object but the overthrow of republican institutions. The only effect would be to embitter and prolong the strife. England, especially, which has some consciousness of the value of such institutions, and has evinced a full sense of the mischiefs of the slave power now seeking her help to sacrifice them here, will, I doubt not, recoil from the leprous touch. There was a time, indeed, when even that very class of Englishmen who would now see the Great Republic fall with so much satisfaction looked toward it with very different feelings. It was when they apprehended invasion from France. Then the Free States of this continent, proud of their race and of the inspiration they inherited, responded to the patriotic heart of Britain. They did not intend to be passive while "the Latin race" established their ascendancy in the fatherland. At that dread crisis English statesmen recognized the value of this kindred sympathy, and honored the magnanimity which, forgetting the oppression dealt to us as an infant people aspiring to equality with their brethren beyond the Atlantic, remembering only the glory of a common lineage, language, and literature. They felt, and with reason, that the mutual abhorrence of Slavery, in whatever form imposed, would induce the Government of the United States to make common cause with England against any attempt to invade or enslave her. But now that their apprehensions of danger from across the Channel are for the time allayed, and they feel no present need of help, the feeling for America, which for a moment expanded the hearts even of the English lordlings, has passed away. They have become as earnest as in '76 to overthrow our Government, and are coöperating with the rebels, as with the tories, in every possible way short of declared war, and have clearly evinced their disposition to take even that step whenever we will give them a pretext for it which will carry the people of England with them. We cannot, therefore, be too careful not to furnish the desired pretext, especially when the people of Europe as well as of America are awakening to their interest in this struggle. We had better suffer for a time from the pirates set afloat in England, and harbored and provisioned in their West India possessions, to devastate our commerce, to enable the English nation to put a stop to these outrages. I have confidence that they will do it, and I much prefer the mode adopted by the real noblemen of New-York to touch the hearts of the real nobility of England—the men who love truth and justice—to whom alone she owes her greatness among the nations of the earth—to that proposed by my friend, Gen. Butler. To send the starving poor of England cargoes of food, while her aristocrats are turning loose upon us piratical vessels, tells more than words can express of the nature of this struggle and who are allies in it. I will venture to affirm that the mediating leaders who visited the British Minister in November are not among those who, while exhibiting such munificence toward his countrymen were lavishing millions to sustain free Government, although most of them are Democrats. The rebellion which we are engaged in quelling was a reactionary measure against free government, and it reacts across the water and stops the progress of beneficent reform in Europe and America. Therefore, as you love justice, as you love your own rights, as you love the rights of those whom you are to leave behind you; as you love your brothers in the fatherland, wish to save an asylum for them to reform the Government and extend the principles of liberty on this Continent and the Old, you must stand up for the Government, regardless of who happens for the moment to be installed in power. [Applause.] I am a member, as my friend has said, of the existing Government, and I say to you here, although his measures may not meet the approval of some of you, I will say, my friends, you have got as honest a man as ever God made installed in the chair of the Chief Magistrate. [Great applause.] He is like many of those that I see before me, a man from the people, having a heart of sympathy for all the masses of men. He has worked his way from a humble and obscure position as a toiling, laboring man, up to the elevated position which he now fills; and of course he feels, and feels as deeply as any of you, the nature of the struggle that I have been endeavoring to paint. You must support him, my friends. It is a cause in which every one of you is interested. Thanking you, my friends, for the cordiality and kindness with which you have you have been pleased to receive me, I give way to others who can add much to what I have said, and say it better. [Applause.]

Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker, and was followed by Benj. H. Brewster, Esq., a Philadelphia lawyer of distinction.

Brigadier-General Crawford, of the U. S. A. who was with General Anderson during the attack on Sumter, was here introduced and received three cheers from the audience, after which Wm. Ross Wallace read an ode on the defence of Sumter by Col. Anderson, which was enthusiastically applauded.

The Mayor then introduced Lieut.-Col. Stewart, L. Woodford, commanding the Monitor Regiment.

At the conclusion of Col. Woodford's speech, Col. Taylor made a few remarks, and was followed by H. N. Wild, after which the band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and the meeting was adjourned.

Stand No. 2.

About 4½ o'clock the Chairman and distinguished guests marched in procession to the stand, and the exercises commenced with the band playing Meyerbeer's Grand March from "Le Prophete." The meeting, which numbered several hundreds, was called to order by R. B. Minturn, Esq., and Rev. J. T. Duryea invoked the Divine blessing on the proceedings.

Mr. James A. Roosevelt, of the Executive Committee, read the call of the meeting, and the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey was called upon to read the address which had been adopted by the Council and Executive Committee, as prepared by Dr. Lieber. Mr. Bailey, however, excused himself by stating that the address was similar in spirit to the call which had been read. He would not detain the meeting by reading any extended document, as he felt certain that all were anxious to hear the distinguished gentlemen expected to address the meeting. [Applause.]

Mr. John Jay, Jr., then read the resolutions—the same adopted at all the stands—which were received with universal applause.

The Chairman, at this point, introduced the boy hero of the *Harriet Lane*, Robert Cummings, who was received with a cordial welcome.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. Morton said that they had assembled for the purpose of commemorating the attack on Fort Sumter. What purpose had we in commemorating that attack? Previous to that time the American people had been divided into parties. The previous progress of the rebellion had failed to arouse the nation, which seemed as if affected with a dreadful nightmare. But the firing on Fort Sumter had the effect of healing our dissensions, of bringing us together, and of arousing the people; and as its capture had produced such an effect, he hoped its recapture would rekindle the spirit of reunion. [Applause.] There had been those who had undertaken to paralyze the arm of the Government, but he believed there would be a disposition among the people to rally around the standard of the country and sustain it until it was carried forward to victory. [Applause.] The first question was, who made this war? There were those who said it was an Abolition war, got up for the purpose of effecting negro equality. But the war began thirty years ago with nullification, which was suppressed by the iron will and strong arm of Gen. Jackson. The prediction was made by Gen. Jackson at that time, that the next pretext for the dissolution of the Union would [illegible] the Slavery question; and since that time the preparations had been in progress to commence that struggle. The leaders were willing to postpone the rebellion so long as they could control the Government. But as soon as they saw the reins of power departing, they made actual preparations for an immediate attack. Secretaries Floyd and Toucey had used their influence as officers of the Government to pave the way for the rebellion, by scattering the army and navy. It was made the business of Cobb to impoverish the treasury and depreciate the Government credit, and he even went so far as to make arrangements for allowing the Government paper to be protested. The scheme was only frustrated by the patriotic action of the banks of New-York, which came forward and voluntarily prevented such a disgrace to the national credit. [Applause.] Immediately after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and at the time of his inauguration, the rebels had an immense army in the field trained and armed. Mr. Buchanan proclaimed that the Government had no power for self-preservation. These preparations went on under the eye of Mr. Buchanan throughout his Administration, and his innocence of complicity with the movement could only be believed by making the largest allowances for his imbecility. [Laughter.] The preparations for the reduction of Fort Sumter were made directly and deliberately under its guns, and, when the preparations were complete, the batteries were opened, and the beleaguered garrison, after a gallant defence, was finally compelled to surrender. The Government was therefore acting solely in self-defence. It was fighting a battle forced upon it, and which it could not refuse to accept. [Applause.] But what had the South to gain by the war? What was the purpose? Some men asserted that we were but a congregation of independent States—each at liberty to withdraw at any time. He belonged to the party that believed that there was an American people, and that the various Governments of States, counties and towns were but parts of a united and indissoluble Government. [Applause.] Yet there was a class of men like Fernando Wood—[groans]—(though he would apologize for mentioning so obnoxious a name)—men who asserted that the South was forced into the war for her own protection—that is, that to secure her rights under the Constitution, the South must destroy the Constitution itself. But the first official declaration of the so called Confederacy was a denial of any apprehension on the part of the South that the North would deprive it of any constitutional rights. What, then, was the Southern purpose in the war? It was for the purpose of uprooting the Democratic principle, and for establishing the aristocratic principle. [Applause.] Mr. Stephens, then Vice-President, had declared that their Government was to be established with Slavery as a foundation. Such a Government was established for the first time. [A Voice—"And for the last time, too."] Those principles were opposed to the fundamental principles of the rebellion. But how should the war be ended? There were three ways. The first way to settle it would be to concede the demands of the South and to consent to a separation. The second way would be to call a convention and consent to the reconstruction of the Union, with the New-England States left out. [Voices—"Never."] The third method was by suppressing the rebellion and conquering a peace. [Applause.] The first method would lose to us the Border States. [Voices—"Never."] It would lose to us our National Capital. True, we might build a new Capital, and build it in a much better locality. [Laughter.] The next consequence would be the surrender of the Mississippi, and make the Northwest tributary to the Confederacy. This would raise up a party in favor of annexation to the South. Such a party would be powerful, and since it could not carry its scheme at first, would doubtless start the project of a Northwestern Confederacy, as preliminary to the project of annexation to the Southern Confederacy. Another consequence would be, the establishment of a Pacific Confederacy. The geographical conformation of the country would tend to aid such a project, so that, when the work of disintegration commenced, it would go on until our country, once powerful, would be utterly deprived of its power, and end in eternal ruin. The second plan of peace would result in the establishment of another Union, with the South as the dominant power—fifteen Slave States to thirteen Free States. The South would then take care to preserve its power by preventing the admission of more Free States. But, what had been the offence of New-England? She had loved Liberty too well and Slavery too little. [Applause.] To New-England did we owe the Revolutionary War and all its glorious consequences. New-England gave more soldiers to the Revolution than all the Southern States put together. We were asked to discard the loyal States in order to get back the disloyal—the vipers. We would bring back the viper—South Carolina—but it would be when its fangs were extracted. [Applause. A voice—"I'll bet she is back by this time."] Yet this scheme had its advocates in our City. He would dismiss it as repugnant to them all. He would then come to the third method of peace—that of conquering the rebellion. ["That's it."] We were an impatient people and anxious for too speedy a victory. We had already accomplished much, as we had one-half the rebel territory and one-third of its population. [Applause.] We were a grumbling people by nature. We grumble at the President, but, considering the trying circumstances, Mr. Lincoln had done his duty nobly. [Applause.] He would be more than man who did not make some mistakes under such circumstances. The people had a thorough conviction of the President's unimpeachable loyalty. [Applause.] If he had committed errors, they were of the head, and not of the heart. [Applause.] Secretary Stanton was devoted to the cause in which we are engaged, and there was nothing half-hearted about him, and history would record his name on her brightest page. [Applause.] Secretary Chase had received the Treasury from Cobb without a single grain in it. [Laughter.] But the national credit was never better than now, and we had disappointed the world by carrying on the war without asking the loan of a dollar from Europe. [Applause.] The war was to be carried on only through the instrumentality of the army and navy. The army could only be recruited by conscription, and if the Conscription act was unacceptable to the people, let those men be blamed who had encouraged desertion and created the necessity for conscription. [A voice—"Copperheads."] The Government had been driven to resort to that system. The $300 clause was really for the benefit of the poor man, because without it the price of substitutes would run up to even $1,000. The $300 clause was inserted for the purpose of aiding the poor man in procuring a substitute. Another instrumentality of the Government is the raising of negro troops. What objection did any one see to that? We use horses and mules, and even gunpowder, which is black. [Laughter.] He was in favor of using anything to put down the rebellion, even dogs and tomcats, if they could be of any use. [Laughter.] The use of negro troops was simply a question of expediency, and if they could not be made available they would not be used. The use of such troops would, he thought, do away with the necessity of drafting so many white men. [Applause.] The Copperheads really insisted that the white men should fight rather than that the negro should be drafted. [Applause.] Another instrument of the Government in putting down the rebellion was the proclamation of freedom. It was objected to as an unconstitutional measure, but it was as constitutional as any war measure—as the right of blockade, of seizing enemy's property, or any other war measure. Had the rebels any rights under the Constitution that we were bound to respect? ["No, no."] It was only around slave property that this panoply of the Constitution was attempted to be thrown. [Applause.] But as Slavery was the strength of the rebellion, we were bound to attack that in order to sustain the Government. [Applause.] The proclamation was an experiment, just like the attack on Fredericksburgh or Murfreesboro, and just as constitutional. [Applause.] There had been much talk about the sacred rights of personal liberty, but he thought that if any error had been committed, it had been in sending too few, instead of too many to Fort Lafayette. [Applause.] Such complaints ought to be directed against those who had imprisoned and oppressed the loyal Union men of the South. [Applause.] The hope of the rebellion was that the North would become weakened by dissensions and differences, and that then we should fall an easy prey. [Cries "Never, never."] Our only salvation was in unity. The strength of the rebellion had been in the fact that the rebels devoted their whole attention to war. When the North should do the same thing, it would speedily conquer the South. [Applause.] In conclusion he conjured them by their love for themselves, their country, their wives and children, to exert their utmost efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. [Applause.]

Hon. A. J. Hamilton being introduced, proceeded to speak of the country in its present condition, and after giving utterance to the most unconditional loyal sentiments, (during which he was cheered to the echo,) proclaimed himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. Scoville, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Mr. Duryea.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union and the cause of the Union.

Stand No. 3.

At four o'clock an immense concourse had assembled around the staging, and as the speakers ascended the steps loud cheers were raised for them and the occasion. The stand was decorated with the American colors, and with banners bearing the inscriptions, "One Flag, One Destiny, One Country;" "Sustain our Brave Soldiers." A band of musicians were in attendance, and commenced the proceedings by performing the grand march from "Le Prophète." The meeting was called to order by Dr. Francis Lieber, who, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. LIEBER.

Fellow-Citizens: Two years ago the boom of the challenge of treason reached us from Charleston, and now this very day we expect news from that very port. We do not know in which way the news will turn; whether it will bring us tidings of victory, or whether reverses will follow. But, fellow-citizens, I venture to say that whether we are victorious immediately and take that traitorous city, or whether every iron-clad vessel is sunk to the bottom there, we will remain firm, we will carry out this war to the very last, and will not give it up until every inch of the country is restored to the Union. [Cheers.] No matter what turn the war has taken during the last two years, no matter whatever reverses we may experience, we meet again to-day to profess our faith, and again pledge ourselves not to give up the struggle—not to yield one inch until the United States authority is restored—until we have again a country in her whole integrity—until we can say again that we are American citizens from North to South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Loud cheers.] We will not allow pride, or arrogance, or untruth to rule over us. We come here to pledge ourselves to this again. I believe I can express far better what I believe we have come here for—what we have met here for—if I have read a portion of the address that will subsequently be read to you in its entirety. There I have expressed on paper my views better than I could by word of mouth, and I hope and trust I have only expressed Union feeling. I will ask my friend Mr. Lossing to read to you the last portion of the address, and inquire if you agree with us or not. [Applause.]

Mr. B. C. Lossing said he felt it to be an honor to repeat to the meeting the wise words contained in the address. He went on to state that on the 12th of April, 1861, the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached New-Orleans, where he was then staying. That forenoon, while sketching upon the fields where Jackson won his last great battle, he heard seven discharges of cannon in New-Orleans, and observed to his companion that they were rejoicing in New-Orleans over the secession of the seven Confederate States, but the discharges sounded to him as the death knell of the oligarchy of the country. From that day to this he believed firmly that the whole rebellion was nothing more than an instrumentality in the hands of God to prove and strengthen the nation. [Applause.] Mr. L. then read from the address as requested.

During Mr. Lossing's remarks, Gen. Siegel came upon the stand, and upon being recognized, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

The Chairman asked the meeting if they acquiesced in the sentiments of the address, and a rousing affirmative was the response.

Mr. C. E. Detmold then came forward and read the call for the meeting, as heretofore published.

Gen. Sigel was then introduced, and greeted with thunders of applause. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SIGEL.

Gentlemen: I am glad to greet you. I am glad to see the people of New-York so faithful to their Government, so decided in maintaining the great principles contained in the Declaration of Independence and in the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause.] There are some, my friends, who say that the safety of the country depends upon their muscle, upon their strong arm of democracy. There are some who say so. Now, I answer them in the name of this great people, that the rights of man, and that republican principles are stronger than the muscle of a few thousand demagogues. [Applause.] We are not fighting a new battle. This is the spirit of 1776—[applause]—which is making its tour round the globe, and which is reviving in the hearts of the American people. [Applause.] This spirit is awakened and we have to maintain it. It not only is reviving the heart of the American people, but is sending its influence to France and to Italy. It is reviving Germany and Hungary. Europe looks upon you as those who have to fight out the battle. They say you had the beginning in 1776, and that it is the American which has brought forth the great movement of the French revolution, and of all revolutions following. I am not of opinion that this war must necessarily be ended quickly. Europe has been fighting thirty years for independence and for the freedom of conscience. We, Americans, have to fight for republicanism and for the independence of the nation. [Applause.] Your ancestors fought seven years to acquire their independence, for which we now are battling. It is said that this war is led on slowly. It is true. The first you know very well was spent in experimenting, in illusions and false hopes; the second year was taken to gather our forces; and the third year, I think, will be sufficient to draw an iron band around secession and strangle it. [Applause.] I have not come here to engage in the business of speech-making. I am only here on an errand, and I hope that I will not be here very long. [Applause.] I thank you for your sympathy and will now make room for somebody else. [Vociferous cheers.]

Gen. Sigel was followed by Dr. Dulon, who spoke in German; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Gov Pierpont, of Virginia, and others.

Hon. Mr. Blair was then introduced by Dr. Lieber and made a brief address, which did not differ materially from that made at another stand.

Resolutions were then read eulogizing the merits of James Lewis Pettigrew, of South Carolina, who died quite recently.

Speeches were next made in German by Weil von Gernsboch and J. F. Foerch, after which the band played a patriotic air and the crowd dispersed.

Stand No. 4.

At Stand No. 4, fronting on Broadway, and near Seventeenth-street, there was a gathering of men and women which filled the whole of the open space between the street and the iron railing around the square.

At 4 o'clock a band of music appeared upon the stand and soon afterward there came Charles King, of Columbia College, with Gen. Fremont and the following portion of his Staff: Cols. Tracy and Zagonyi; Lieut.-Col. Pilsen, Majors Haskell and Detchy, and Capts. Howard, Raymond and Nichols; also, Hon. Roscoe Conklin, Hon. G. W. Julien, W. J. A. Fuller and others. The band played "Hail to the Chief," the people cheered the General, and then Mr. Charles King announced Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, who opened the meeting with prayer. He then introduced Mr. F. H. Delano, who read the call, the list of officers and the resolutions, (the same as read at the other stands.) The officers were elected, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. King then rose and introduced Gen. John C. Fremont, amid enthusiastic cheers.

SPEECH OF GEN. FREMONT.

Fellow-Citizens: I had the honor of being asked to meet you here to-day, and to address you. I accepted the invitation for the pleasure it gave me to meet you, and for the further satisfaction I would have in using the occasion to say how fully and how cordially I sympathize with you in the objects of this meeting. Two years ago you met here and accepted the war inaugurated on this memorable day at Fort Sumter. To-day, again, the noise of battle rolls around that monumental fort, and we are hourly waiting to hear the thunder of the guns which shall announce that at length our outraged flag has been gloriously avenged. [Applause.] But whatever may be the fortune of the day, no anniversary could have been found more fitting to renew your pledges that there shall be no wavering in your support of the Government, no faltering in the purpose of the North to restore and maintain, undivided and free to all, the whole territory of the United States of America. [Applause.] The public assemblages, of which this is the first, are intended to draw together and to give effect and voice to the opinions and feelings of the people on the great question of the day. We welcome these manifestations as the evidence of healthy activity in the public mind. They indicate unmistakably that the nation is not drifting, but moving with a fixed and resolute purpose—that a feeling of unconditional loyalty is rapidly absorbing all varieties of opinions, and fusing all party distinctions into the single resolve to preserve our national unity, at every cost. [Applause.] But while permitting myself the pleasure of meeting you here and of taking part in this commemoration, I have declined to avail myself of the invitation with which I had been honored, to address you. The subjects on which I had been asked to speak required a scope of comment and suggestion, in which I do not feel at liberty to indulge. I decline to do so in deference to the commonly received opinion that a certain official propriety prohibits officers of the army and navy from speaking in popular assemblies. But more especially I decline to do so, because I was informed not very long since that the officers permitting themselves to take part in public affairs outside of their professional duties had been characterized by high authorities as political Generals. [Laughter.] But in giving away to this usage, I am not at all satisfied that it is the correct view of the scope of an officer's duty in this country, and amidst the disorders of a civil war. Under other forms of government, where the head of the nation shapes and directs its policy, and where the agents and the people themselves simply conform, this suppressed freedom of speech, where it must have expression, necessarily takes the form of a revolt, and is consequently more incompatible with the public tranquillity. But in this country where there is really such a thing as public affairs upon which the nation deliberates, and where the vitality of the system depends upon the fact that every man is expected to take a living interest in them, the case is widely different. Here the Government simply executes the will of the people, to which it is expected strictly to conform, and concerning which it ought, consequently, to be well informed. [Applause.] The military power is only an executive arm of the sovereign in this country—the people; and instead of forming that military power into a distinct and separate class, and creating barriers between the army and the people, everything ought to be done to keep the soldier one of them, [applause,] having common interests and common opinions. [Applause.] To isolate them and their sentiments, would be, or might be, highly dangerous to our free Government, and in this country there should be no such thing as a military party. [Applause.] We have lately seen with what satisfaction the country see the resolutions of our troops in the field—how timely and important was their influence—not the less because it was evident that they had no idea of merging into the soldier their sympathies and privileges of the citizen. [Applause.] And it is absurd to say that in a war of ideas, a conflict of principles, in a revolution which is taking the shape of a reformation—a revolution which involves the civilization of the age, and to the results of which the friends of liberty are looking with the deepest anxiety and interest in every part of the world—in all this momentous struggle, that the men most actively concerned, taking the most active part and making the costliest sacrifices, should have no opinions. It is idle to tell us that the opinions of officers in important places have no influence on the conduct and the result of the war. Nor does it always happen that a General has the choice to render his service to the country in the more congenial duties of the field; he may be placed in charge of a distant and rebellious province, separated, disconnected from the seat of the Government by the conditions of the war, and where necessarily he must be much governed by his own convictions and his own opinions. Would it reflect—does it reflect on the soldierly qualities of that General that he had the ability to institute a policy which enabled him, in the midst of rebellion and anarchy, to hold in subjection to the laws and to reduce into good order and healthy propriety, and to restore in its commercial relations to the Union, the great metropolis of the South. [Applause.] Men who, by uniting with you here two years ago, subjected themselves to the charge of being political Generals, have sealed with their lives their devotion to this cause. [Applause.] Then Schenck and Mitchel and Baker spoke to you here. [Applause.] The one has given his blood and the others their lives in your service. [Applause.] Were they the less good soldiers because they came to you here, on the eve of battle, to get inspiration and to find encouragement and renewed strength in the assurances of your support? [Applause.] It is not here that the name of "political General" can be considered a stigma or a disqualification. [Applause.] Already shadows begin to people this place, and the spot has become classic ground. Two years ago this was one among the many beautiful openings which decorate your City. You had no Bunker Hill to serve as a field-altar of patriotism. In this splendid City—this centre, the radiating centre of the material prosperity of the country, there was wanting the traditional spot in sight of which no man could, without shame, fall below the spirit of the day which gave it a historic fame. [Applause.] But here already you have sermons in these stones—*there* you have your field altar—in sight of that statue of Washington you come here to-day to renew your pledges—you promise that in his hand, which two years ago held up to your indignant gaze your discarded and outraged flag, you will yet place the standard which shall be vet raised in victory over the walls of Sumter. [Great applause.] You promise that you will never agree to a dismemberment of the country which he left you—[Voices—"Never," and applause]—and that next to the crime of the traitors who are striking in arms at the life of the nation, you will hold the guilt of those men who, placed in responsible positions, do not use every effort to direct, with most terrible energy, the power of this country to destroy the rebellion. [Tremendous cheering, and three times three cheers for Gen. Fremont.]

When the cheers with which Gen. Fremont's conclusion was received had ceased, Mr. Chas. King came forward and introduced Hon. Roscoe Conkling, who was received with cheers, and made a telling speech. When Mr. Conkling had concluded, and the band had performed a patriotic air, Mr. Eager came forward and introduced the

BOY HERO OF THE HARRIET LANE,

A lad about 15 years of age, who was on board the *Harriet Lane* during her last engagement, and fought bravely, although only on board in the capacity of messenger boy. The audience was delighted with him, and many were the "green-backs" passed up to the platform for him.

Mr. J. W. Mather was next announced and sung the "Star Spangled Banner," with fine effect, the people, male and female, joining in the chorus.

Mr. Charles King then introduced Hon. George W. Jullien, of Indiana, who was received with cheers.

When Mr. Jullien had concluded Gen. Fremont was loudly called for, and the proceedings could not go on until he had shown himself again and received another rousing three times three.

Hr. Charles King then introduced Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, who was received with applause, and subsequently read a brief address from Peter Cooper, Esq., which was well received, and after which the meeting adjourned.

Stand No. 5

Was located on the northern side of Union-square, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, in front of the Everett House. Like the other stands, it was tastefully decorated with flags and patriotic mottoes. Long before the hour named for the meeting to open, the space between the stand and the square was densely packed by an impatient audience. At a quarter-past four, the exercises were opened with music from the band, after which the meeting was called to order by Charles Butler, Esq., of the Council of the National League. A very eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D. The call for the meeting, and the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read by William T. Blodgett, Esq., of the Executive Committee, and the resolutions and the address adopted by the Council by Thomas N. Dale, Esq., Charles Astor Bristed then proceeded to read the letter to John Stuart Mill, Richard Cobden, John Bright and others in England, and to Edward Laboulaye, Agenor de Gasparin and others, in France,—drafted by the Loyal Publication Society, and recommended by the Council for the adoption of the meeting.

After the band had again discoursed a strain of patriotic music, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was introduced. He was enthusiastically received by the vast assembly, and proceeded to speak as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

It is now almost two years since a former meeting was held in this place, and for a similar purpose—in defence of the flag of our country, which had been assailed by an insulting, infamous conspiracy and infernal rebellion. He well remembered the night—it was a night of fearful storm; fit symbol of the circumstances in which they then assembled—it was as if the fiend of storm had got abroad—the wind blew and the thunder roared, as if the spirit of the evil one had been let loose. How different was it with us now. The sun was shining in his splendor, the sky was clear, the air balmy, and genial, the buds were shooting forth, and the birds were singing in the trees. The mind itself was buoyant with hope. He could not but notice a coincidence: Charleston the hotbed of secession, the foul pit of rebellion, the cesspool of corruption, the foul pit of all pollution, had been attacked, and, if it had not already fallen, its fall was, nevertheless, certain, and only a work of time. [Applause.] Charleston was the heart and soul of this rebellion, and, like ravens, they croaked for blood, which he hoped would be measured out to them. He would not go back and make inquiry into the cause of this causeless rebellion. He took it as he found it. It was a contest between Government and corruption—between good and evil—between light and darkness, Government and rebellion. What although the spirit of darkness had been let loose for a little? The spirit of all political parties had been hushed by it. Democrats, Republicans, Americans and Abolitionists had all lost sight of their distinctive differences, and for the cause of their common country, had united as the heart of one man. It was a union of effort worthy of our Revolutionary sires. Here I took my stand two years ago; here I stand still; and I defy all the powers, save that of Heaven, to dislodge me.

Mr. Dickinson closed with a bright and glowing description of the future of the country, when the Rebellion shall be put down and Slavery abolished, and all of God's children stand on an equality on this fair Continent. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dickinson's address, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was then introduced, and upon coming forward, was greeted with much applause. He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of New-York, the banners of more than a thousand regiments of the loyal men of our country are this afternoon waving in the beams of yonder setting sun, in the land of the rebellion. Three-quarters of a million of our countrymen, of our neighbors and our friends, are to-day bearing the banners of our country upon the soil of the rebel States. They are around Charleston; on the shores of North Carolina; with Banks, near the mouth of the Mississippi; with Grant, near Vicksburgh; with Rosecrans, around the immortal field of Murfreesboro, [cheers]; with Fighting Joe Hooker, on the banks of the Rappahannock. [Loud applause.] Your voices, the beatings of your loyal hearts, will reach them, as they look the foes of their country in the face; and they will be stronger because the men of New-York are behind them. ["Good" and applause.] Our brave soldiers in the field—in the language of Gen. Stoneman, one of the bravest and truest soldiers, he says that—"while they hate the rebel in the front, they despise the traitor in the rear"—[loud cheers] "that they would delight to hang the one as well as shoot the other." [Continuous applause.] And that is the sentiment of three-quarters of a million of brave men who are bearing the banners of the Republic. Mr. Wilson concluded a very able and stirring speech, as follows:

I entertain not a shadow of a doubt of the triumph of our country, and I never have doubted it. Amid defeat, amid darkness, amid disaster, I have had undoubting faith that this people would rise, that they would stand by their country, that they would cultivate patience and toleration, and, above all, that endurance [illegible] and triumphs in the end. I have seen more enthusiasm in other days than in these—in our earlier movements. But, gentlemen, we now have the sober second thought. It is based upon the sentiments of the heart, the convictions of the judgment, the aspirations of the soul. It is the result of reflection, it comes from trial, and it will live and at last carry us gloriously and triumphantly through. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Wilsoa was followed by the Hon James W. Nye, who excused himself from makidg a speech on the ground that he had been speaking at other stands.

Mr. J. C. Montgomery entertained the audience with a few anecdotes of the rebel Commissioners at London and Paris, illustrating their aristocratic and anti-Republican tendencies before the breaking out of the rebellion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Montgomery's talk, Mr G. W. Elliot, of London, was introducek. He made a few remarks to prove that the popular feeling existing in this country toward England is based on a misconception of English character.

Prof. J. A Porter, of Yale, Col. Nugent and others then spoke, and the meeting at this stand dispersed at about 6½ o'clock.

Stand No. 6.

This stand was erected on the northeast corner of Union Square, between 16th and 17th sts. Previous to the opening of the meeting salutes of artillery were fired by a squad of workmen employed by Henry Brewster & Co., and at intervals during the proceedings they kept their gun speaking.

After music by the band, the meeting was called to order by William E. Dodge, Esq., who introduced Rev. Dr. Vermilege, who read an appropriate prayer. John A. Stevens, Jr., then read the series of resolutions and a list of Vice-Presidents, moving their adoption, which was unanimous:

The Chairman introduced David Dudley Field, Esq.

Mr. Field, after referring to the attack upon Fort Sumter, of which this day was the second anniversary, and to the important results which marked with historic renown these two years, proceeded to urge the firm, prompt and unconditional support of the Government, in spite of mistakes, and over them, through fortunes, good or bad, in victory and in defeat.

Gov. Nye was received with loud cheers, and spoke in his usual happy vein.

He was followed by Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., S. B. Chittenden, Esq., Hon. Jas. A. Briggs of Ohio, Thomas Parsons, Esq., of St. Louis, Gen. Crawford of Fort Sumter memory, Theodore Tilton, and others; and the meeting closed with three cheers for the Union and the Flag. The meetings at the other stands had been already, some minutes before, adjourned.